



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M1402>



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."
Telephone No.: 852 Bank.

Branch Offices: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY,
AUSTRALIA.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXVII., No. 9 (Series No. 1335.)

	PAGE		PAGE
American Notes	370	India and the East	371
Association Ballads	374	Information Wanted	386
At the Counter ...Col. Supp.		Irish News	365
Australasian News	369	Itinerary for Maw	380
Bankruptcies and Fail- ures	381	Kaleidoscope	374
Birth	383	Legal Reports	381
British Association	379	Marriages	383
Business Changes	384	New Companies and Company News	382
Canadian Notes	372	Observations and Re- flections	375
Colonial and Foreign News	372	Pharmacy at Lyons Col. Supp.	
Corner for Students	362	Photographic Notes	373
Correspondence	385	Poisonings	366
Coriscan Village Phar- macy	382	Scientific Progress	374
Deaths	383	Scotch News	366
Deed of Arrangement ...	381	South African News	368
Editorial Comments:—		Trade-marks Applied for Col. Supp.	
The Royal Arms	376	Trade Notes	384
Japanese Pharmacy Regulations	377	Trade Report	387
Notes	378	United States Pharma- copœia	371
English News	362	Wills	383
French News	366		
Gazette	382		

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1906. Preliminary Notice.

THE preparation of this work has already commenced, and advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of making their announcements in the new volume should make sure of getting space by addressing the Publisher of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE DIARY is presented free to all subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and being in daily use by thousands of our readers throughout the year is the most esteemed and valuable advertising-medium of the kind in the world. Remember that with our unique foreign and colonial circulation it is necessary to go to press at an early date, so that the DIARY may be delivered to subscribers abroad before Christmas.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

ABSTRACTS from a batch of analysts' reports are given on p. 363.

A QUAINI COLSICAN PHARMACY is described and pictured on p. 382.

A RECIPE purporting to be Devereux's toothache cure is given on p. 363.

MR. C. V. BOYS has something to say on the surface action of fluids (p. 380).

PRESCRIBING BY TELEPHONE is the subject of regulations in Norway (p. 372).

A FEW OF THE DEFECTS of the New Zealand Pharmacy Acts are noted on p. 369.

THE UP-TO-DATE PHARMACY REGULATIONS in force in Japan are given on p. 377.

A MORPHINE ORDINANCE is to be introduced for the Federated Malay States (p. 371).

A CONTINENTAL INVESTIGATOR applies cryoscopy to the analysis of orange-flower water (p. 374).

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT this week supplies some interesting historical pharmaceutical notes (p. 366).

A CHARGE of chloroforming a customer, brought against a London chemist, has been dismissed (p. 364).

THE interior of the new pharmacy of Mr. C. B. Collis, of Claremont, Cape Town, is shown on p. 368.

A GOOD METHOD OF MIXING PHOSPHORUS for rabbit-poisoning is described by Mr. H. C. Aiken (p. 369).

THE ALTERATION IN THE LAW as to the use of the Royal arms for business purposes is explained on p. 376.

SOME OF THE MOST RECENT THINGS in photography are dealt with by "Pharmaceutical Camerist" on p. 373.

A CASE IS REPORTED (p. 363) in which a grocer supplied camphorated oil in mistake for castor oil, with fatal results.

DR. HENRY M. WHEPLEY supplies some particulars of the production of the United States Pharmacopœia (p. 371).

THE OWNERSHIP OF PRESCRIPTIONS formed the subject of debate at a chemists' meeting in New South Wales (p. 369).

THE MINOR EXAMINATION of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is recognised as a qualification in Japan (p. 378).

MR. R. W. CARTER, of Maw's, has been through North America for his firm. Some of his impressions are given on p. 380.

DR. G. DANFORD THOMAS, at an inquest on a dead child, gave his views on the matter of prescribing by chemists (p. 365).

WE REMIND OUR SUBSCRIBERS that the poisons which were gazetted on July 18 are now part of the Poison Schedule (p. 378).

BUNT SUGAR as a popular antiseptic is in use in France, and has scientific sanction now that formic aldehyde has been found in the vapour (p. 366).

LYONS is an interesting city pharmaceutically, and the Society of Pharmacy is in a flourishing condition. Some notes on this city will be found in the Coloured Supplement.

THE CLAIM put forward by a correspondent last week as to the right of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons to license practitioners in pharmacy is disputed (p. 385).

MR. G. T. BEILBY, the President of the Chemical Section of the British Association, gave an address in which he speculated on the state in which the molecule of gold exists. Some gold-mining facts were also given (p. 379).

THE DEATH OF SIR JAMES HASLETT, M.P., is recorded on p. 383, and "Xrayser" gives some reflections on his career (p. 375). The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland (of which Sir James was president) have passed a resolution of sympathy (p. 365).

A REDUCTION of 5s. in quicksilver is the chief alteration in our markets; mercurials are unaltered. Ergot is 2d. to 3d. higher, quinine has improved to the extent of ½d., and Japanese refined camphor is firmer and in more active demand. Cod-liver oil has advanced, and menthol has had a further speculative rise, but closes easier. Business has improved, and the prospects for a good autumn trade are hopeful (p. 387).

Corner for Students.

Stereochemistry.

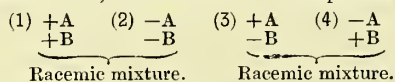
By W. W. TAYLOR, M.A., D.Sc.

Summary of the Theory of the Asymmetric Carbon Atom.

1. Every optically active compound contains at least one asymmetric carbon atom.
2. No compound which has not an asymmetric carbon atom is optically active.
3. The optical activity disappears if the asymmetric carbon atom disappears.
4. Every optically active substance has a stereoisomer, which differs from it only in the sign of its rotation.
5. Inactive compounds with one asymmetric carbon atom are equimolecular mixtures or compounds of the two active isomers.

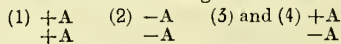
Compounds Containing more than One Asymmetric Carbon Atom.

If there are two asymmetric carbon atoms in the molecule—e.g., $a\ b\ c - C\ d\ e\ f$, the phenomena presented differ but slightly from those described in detail for one asymmetric complex. Each of the asymmetric groups possesses a certain optical activity, and each can exist in a d and a l modification. The activity of the compound will depend on the particular combination of two of the four groups. Thus, supposing the activity of the $-C\ a\ b\ c$ group to be A, and of the other to be B, we shall have four compounds:



It will be noticed that 1 and 2 are an enantiomorph pair, so are 3 and 4, and will form inactive racemic mixtures or compounds; while 3 and 4 are not enantiomorphs of 1 and 2. The two pairs of enantiomorphs differ from each other not only in optical activity, but in general properties; accordingly, they can be separated by ordinary chemical means. The Borneols are an example of this class, the α borneols having a rotation of $\pm 37^\circ$ and the β borneols a rotation of $\pm 33^\circ$; d , l , and i atropine are known, while l hyoscyamine, which is identical in structure, is the only one of the other pair known.

There is a peculiarity if the two asymmetric groups are the same—e.g., $C\ a\ b\ c - C\ a\ b\ c$, which requires particular notice, as it gave rise to some confusion in the early history of stereochemistry, tartaric acid being the best known example. If the optical activity of the group $C\ a\ b\ c$ be A, instead of the four combinations given above we have—



(1) and (2) being, as before, enantiomorph, whilst (3) and (4) are identical and have no optical activity, the positive rotation of the one being exactly counterbalanced by the other. This is made clear by the use of models. Fig. 3 is the model of the group (arbitrarily assumed to be +); Fig. 4 is its mirror image and represents the — configuration—

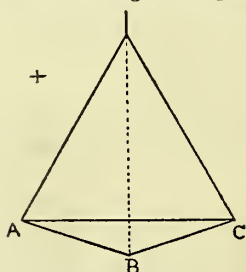


Fig. 3.

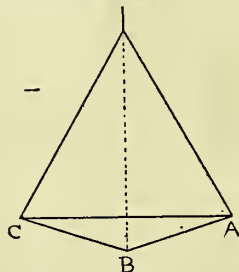


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 is made up of two + groups; Fig. 6 of two — groups,

and it is the mirror-image of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is made up of one + group and one — group; it is not the mirror-image of Figs. 5 or 6, but it is itself symmetrical, as is easily seen if a mirror is held at the common apex of the two tetrahedra.

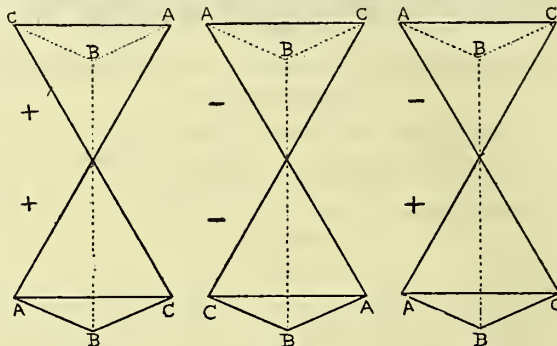
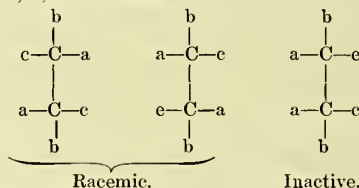


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

In order to avoid repetition of projections of models it is usual to write the graphic formulæ in a uniform way, so as to indicate the configuration of the groups in the molecule; thus Figs. 5, 6, and 7 become



If $a = H$, $b = COOH$, and $c = OH$, we get the configurations of the tartaric acids. The only one which requires further notice is the inactive form, mesotartaric acid; it differs from the others in solubility, in chemical reactions, and especially differs from racemic acid in that it is impossible to split it up into d and l tartaric acid by any of the known methods. It is formed, generally in small quantity, when racemic acid is made, whether by chemical synthesis or by the racemisation of d tartaric acid.

Note to Students.—This series of articles will continue until the end of September, when a set of problems and questions will be submitted for reply by students. Prizes will then be awarded for the best papers sent in.—THE EDITOR.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute there will be an inspection and demonstration at the works of John Knight & Sons, Silvertown, on October 4 at 3 p.m.

At Camberwell Town Hall on August 21, about a hundred passive resisters appeared in answer to summonses for non-payment of the Education rate, among them being Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, Parliamentary candidate for Peckham.

On August 19 the employes of the Mambre Saccharin-works, Hammersmith, to the number of 400, visited South-sea, on the occasion of their annual outing. Dinner was provided at the Esplanade Hotel, and afterwards the party made driving and aquatic excursions according to their choice. The day being fine, all derived a great deal of pleasure from the visit.

Ernest Martens, a well-dressed foreigner, was charged at Bow Street on August 17 with stealing a dressing-case and a blouse-case of the total value of 12l. 16s. from the fancy department of Boots, Ltd., at 82 High Holborn, W.C. Prisoner was remanded. On August 24, after hearing further evidence, the Magistrate said no jury would convict, and prisoner was discharged.

Parcel-post.

On and after the 30th of this month parcels for British East Africa will be accepted by the Post Office for conveyance by way of France and Italy at the following rates of postage: Not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 2s.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs., 3s.; exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs., 4s. Beginning with a mail to be despatched from London on September 14, parcels will be accepted for conveyance to Rhodesia *via* Beira (Portuguese East Africa) at the following rates of postage: Not exceeding 3 lbs., in weight, 3s.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs., 6s.; exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs., 9s. These two services will be supplementary to those already in operation with British East Africa and Rhodesia. On and after the 30th of this month the following reduced rates of postage will be charged on parcels addressed to Salvador: On parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 3s.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs., 4s. 6d.; exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs., 6s.

A Warning.

During the past week a young man, purporting to be a messenger from Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., has called upon various traders in London, with a view to obtaining goods fraudulently. His plan is to call on a reputable house, say that Mr. Charles Trentham Maw had sent him round in a great hurry for a six-guinea microscope, or a set of cutlery, as the case may be, and that the official order will follow. In one instance, at least, he has been successful in getting goods. The culprit is described as clean-shaven, with a scar on the cheek, dark hair, about thirty-six years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and wearing a straw hat. One informant told Mr. Maw that the man was smart-looking, "not well enough dressed to be one of your clerks, but too well dressed for a porter." Mr. Charles Maw, who naturally is desirous of stopping this young man's practices, says he has a shrewd suspicion who the culprit is. Meanwhile, traders who wish to avoid being victimised will have to insist on having an official order when goods are demanded, and keep a sharp look-out for a "messenger" such as described.

Analysts' Reports.

The public analyst of St. Pancras examined during the year 3 samples tartaric acid (one adulterated), 1 sample flowers of sulphur (genuine), 2 samples citric acid (genuine), and 3 samples magnesia (all adulterated).

The public analyst of Wandsworth analysed 4 samples lime-water, 3 samples cream of tartar, 3 samples camphorated oil, 3 samples cod-liver oil, and 1 sample each of Epsom salt, lead and opium pills, compound tincture of rhubarb, carbonate-of-iron pills, olive oil, crushed linseed, and liquorice-powder. "Not one of the drugs," the report goes on to say, "was found to be below the standard of the B.P. This is a decided improvement upon the previous year, when the percentage of adulteration reached the comparatively high figure of 11.1."

The public analyst of Westminster in his annual report states that among the articles analysed during the year were 8 samples chlorodyne lozenges all genuine, 10 samples cream of tartar (one inferior), 28 samples of glycerin (one adulterated), 43 samples cod-liver oil (three inferior), 45 samples olive oil (one inferior and two adulterated), 17 samples of almond oil (one inferior, one adulterated), 1 sample cowslip-wine (genuine), 6 samples raisin-wine (all genuine), 7 samples ginger-wine (one adulterated), 10 samples orange-wine (all genuine), 1 sample syrup of citron (genuine), 8 samples lime-juice (all genuine), 8 samples soda-water (four adulterated), 4 samples potash-water (all genuine), 5 samples lemonade (all genuine), and 26 samples meat-extract (all genuine).

The only cases of drug-alteration discovered in Bermondsey last year were in three samples of cod-liver oil (out of 28 examined). In each instance the oil consisted of at least 90 per cent. of oil other than cod-liver oil. The vendors were prosecuted and were fined 17. each, with 57. 5s. costs each in two cases, and in the third 27. 2s. costs. The public analyst also examined the following, and found same to be genuine: Eight samples arrowroot, 2 glycerin, 2 fluid beef, and 1 each extract of beef, cream of tartar, and liquorice-powder. Dr. R. K. Brown, the medical officer of health for the Borough, commenting in his annual report upon the cod-liver-oil prosecutions, says: "Samples of cod-

liver oil were taken from all the chemists in Bermondsey. The three which were adulterated came from those calling themselves 'herbalists.'"

In his quarterly report to the Kent County Council the county analyst (Dr. Adams) states that he examined, among other things, five samples of seidlitz-powders. Four were genuine, and the other, purchased from a grocer, was labelled "Effervescent Salts known as the Improved Seidlitz-powder." Across the label, in conspicuous red letters, "Warranted" was printed. This sample was deficient in ingredients when judged by the Pharmacopœial standard—50 per cent. deficient in one respect, 30 per cent. in another; nevertheless, as it was sold by a grocer, and bearing a label that could easily be made to cover its deficiencies, he was of opinion that a prosecution would have been hopeless. This and other cases showed the utter impotence of the Adulteration Acts to protect the public against some forms of mischievous and deceitful imposition. One sample of olive oil consisted wholly of paraffin, and was, therefore, valueless either as a food or as a medicine, and its use might be productive of serious consequences. As a result of the analyst's remarks the County Council has decided to forward a copy of the report to the Local Government Board.

Birmingham Notes.

The crop of hops which is now being harvested in the Birmingham district is reported to be the best in quality and quantity for many years.

Messrs. Merry, druggists and drysalers, Suffolk Street, Birmingham, have enlarged their windows, rearranged their offices, and increased their warehouse and working space.

About the Twelfth "white heather" was sold in Birmingham streets as "real Scotch heather," but, truth to tell, it was a little bit of Sutton Coldfield Park *plus* sulphurous acid and *minus* colour.

Mr. Jessop, chemist and druggist, a somewhat extensive property-owner in Acocks Green, has called the attention of the local authorities to a serious defect in the sanitary arrangements under their jurisdiction.

Window-smashing grows apace. Mr. G. H. Brunt, chemist, Coventry Road, has had his window smashed by a ne'er-do-well, whose excuse was, when arrested, that he "thought he must be drunk." The window-breaker was sent to the Sessions.

Fire.

On August 19, a fire was discovered on the premises occupied by Mr. Montagu Folkard, chemist and druggist, Pavement, York. The fire quickly obtained a good hold, and was not long in spreading to the room above, where a large quantity of lozenges, scents, and inflammable goods was stored. Before the outbreak had been got under both rooms and their contents had been almost completely destroyed either by fire or water. Damage to the extent of 3007. was done. About eight years ago these premises and some others adjoining were destroyed by a fire originating in the same building.

A Grocer's Mistake.

At an inquiry held at Gorton Town Hall on August 23, into the death of Mrs. Hannah McConnell (56), it was stated that the deceased woman went to the grocery shop of Mr. Chas. Andrews, of Wellington Street, Gorton, for some castor oil. In mistake she was served with an ounce of camphorated oil, and on drinking this she was taken ill, and died in a few hours. The husband of deceased in his evidence said that after his wife had taken the oil Mr. Andrews called and said hurriedly, "Has she taken that oil?" Witness replied that she had, and he then told him that he had given her the wrong stuff, but that it would do his wife no harm. The deceased afterwards went out, returning in a few minutes, and told witness that she had been to see what Mr. Andrews had given her. She complained that her breath was bad, and after lying down a little she went into the yard. Witness visited her twice, and she said she thought that she would be better soon. He visited her a third time and then he found her dead.

Dr. Wolfendale, who was called to see the deceased, said he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and in the stomach he found traces of the oil. In his opinion death

was due to cardiac syncope, accelerated by an irritation of the stomach, due to the presence of camphor. The ounce of camphorated oil would contain about 120 grains of camphor. Chas. Andrews admitted giving the deceased camphorated oil in mistake for castor oil. When he found out his mistake shortly afterwards he went to Mr. McConnell's and told him, knowing what a strong woman Mrs. McConnell was, that he did not think that the taking of the camphorated oil would do her any harm. He did not suggest sending for a doctor. He had no chemical knowledge; he was simply a grocer. Dr. W. B. Rigby agreed in the main with Dr. Wolfendale's evidence, but considered that the fatty condition of the heart was in itself sufficient to cause death. He rather thought, however, that the camphor had accelerated it. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to misadventure; and the Coroner, addressing Andrews, said he must consider himself very fortunate in having a lenient jury and advised him to give up selling drugs before he got into further trouble.

Unsanctioned.

Recently the St. Pancras Guardians decided (subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board) to increase the salary of Miss C. M. Fox, dispenser at the Workhouse and Cook's Terrace Infirmary, from 120*l.* to 130*l.* per annum. On Wednesday it was reported that a Joint Committee had under consideration a letter which had been received from the Local Government Board with respect to the matter. In this communication the Board state that the maximum scale of remuneration fixed by them for dispensers in the Metropolis is an initial salary of 120*l.* per annum, rising, if the Guardians so desire, to 140*l.* a year after four years' service, and then by increments of 10*l.* every four years to 180*l.* per annum, the value of emoluments to be taken into consideration in fixing the salary. As Miss Fox already receives 120*l.* per annum, with dinner and tea daily—the dinner and tea being valued for the purposes of the scale as equivalent to 20*l.* per annum—the Board notify that they will not be prepared to sanction any increase until Miss Fox has completed eight years' service.

The Elderly Gentleman.

Mr. F. W. Bates, chemist and druggist, Brook's Bar, last week spent a holiday with his wife at Blackpool. During their stay an elderly gentleman living at the same hotel became acquainted with the Manchester chemist. They had many conversations together, but one morning after breakfast this gentleman disappeared without discharging his hotel bill, after a nine days' residence. Mrs. Bates also discovered that a valuable gold bracelet, and the satchel which contained it, had disappeared from her dressing-room. The police were informed of the robbery, but neither the thief nor the bracelet have since been seen. The police, however, state that the elderly gentleman has spent about thirty years of his life in gaol; they have his portrait and description, so that his capture should not be a matter of long delay.

Devereux's Nerve-killer.

It was stated in one of the London evening papers on August 21, that Devereux, who was hanged for murdering his wife and children, had sent to his mother-in-law the recipe for a toothache-essence he had invented and which had something of a vogue while he was at Brighton. The recipe was given as follows:

Phenol (liquid) ...	...	...	1 gal.
Ol. caryoph. ...	...	...	1 gal.
Ol. eucalypti ...	...	...	2 gals.
S.V.R. ...	...	...	2 gals.

Mix, to make 6 gals.

The Weed-killer Poisoning-charge.

At Penge Police Court on August 18, Sophia Ethel Bourne (19), domestic servant, was again charged on remand with administering poison to her mistress and nine other persons. The girl is alleged to have administered poison in the food. The evidence of Professor W. R. Smith, of King's College, was to the effect that the first sample of material he received for analysis clearly contained arsenious acid. In a sample of coffee he found a grey powder, weighing 1½ grain, which was readily soluble in water and gave an alkaline solution which answered to all the tests for arsenites. The remainder of the specimen was found to contain 7½ grains of arsenious acid. A sample of milk contained 5½ grains of arsenious

acid, and arsenites were found in other samples forwarded to him. In a screw of paper sent to him by Detective-Inspector Badcock he found a greyish powder which answered to all the tests for arsenites. The witness also examined the contents of a tin marked "Acme powder, weed-killer," which was discovered in a dustbin. He analysed the weed-killer and found it to be arsenite of sodium with an equivalent of 80 per cent. of arsenic. Other evidence having been given the prisoner was again remanded.

Alleged Chloroforming.

At West London Police Court on August 23, Joseph James (48), chemist and dentist, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., was charged with administering chloroform to Minnie Mary Elliott. The prosecutrix said she had been in the habit of making purchases at James's shop, and on August 22 she called there and asked for a draught for palpitation, as her heart troubled her occasionally. He asked her if she wanted sal volatile and she replied that she did, whereupon he gave her a draught which tasted like ammonia. After taking it she remembered nothing more until she found herself lying in a room upstairs on a sofa. Then, according to her story, the prisoner went upstairs, pressed her face with something, and the next thing she remembered was walking downstairs with her sister. The evidence of prosecutrix's brother-in-law was to the effect that, becoming alarmed at Miss Elliott's non-return, they went in search of her. They called at prisoner's shop, knowing she sometimes went there. Prisoner told them Miss Elliott was upstairs, and his wife went up and brought her down. After she got outside in the street prosecutrix developed hysterics, and Dr. Angus Wright was brought. Meanwhile prisoner told witness that 6*d.* was owing to him for the sal volatile draught. Subsequently he again saw the prisoner, and asked him if he was certain it was sal volatile he gave Miss Elliott, and the prisoner replied, "She had nothing else here. She had half a drachm of sal volatile with 1 oz. of water." The witness also said to him, "My wife tells me she found a quantity of chemist's sundries—powders, soaps, etc.—in her sister's blouse, and I am told they are on the mantel-shelf upstairs." The prisoner replied: "I know nothing about it; we had better go up and see." They went up and found the things on the mantel-shelf, whereupon the prisoner said, "She must have taken them from the store-room next door." In answer to the Magistrate the sergeant in charge of the case said it was the fact that the medical evidence would go to show that chloroform was used. The accused was remanded, and at the adjourned hearing it was explained that after being given sal-volatile, prosecutrix became hysterical, and on the advice of defendant went upstairs to lie down. She was then given a dose of sal volatile, spirit of ether, and chloroform water. The Magistrate discharged the accused amid the applause of the Court.

Sport.

May & Baker C.C. v. Gramme C.C.—Played at Raynes Park on August 19, and resulted in a win for Gramme C.C. by 13 runs.

Mr. H. Antcliffe has arranged to bring a team of Sheffield poor-law officers to play the Pharmacy Athletic Club at cricket on September 7, and a return match has also been arranged for September 14.

Nottingham Chemists C.C. v. Bleasby C.C.—In their return match on August 17 there was a most exciting finish, the chemists failing to reach their opponents' total of 44 by the narrow margin of two runs. For the chemists Bowner took five wickets for 20 runs.

Leicester Chemists' C.C. v. Simpkin & James' C.C.—Played on August 10 at Aylestone Park, Leicester, the chemists winning easily by two wickets and 63 runs. Simpkin & James made 51 and the chemists 114 for eight wickets. The chemists' fielding has greatly improved lately.

Leicester Chemists' C.C. v. Leicester Thursday C.C.—Played on August 17 at Aylestone Park. The chemists were beaten by 39 runs. This was a vast improvement on the previous match, and is distinctly encouraging to the chemists. Marfitt took five wickets for 41 and Forryan two for 12.

The golf-match between Messrs. H. Antcliffe and R. D. Douglas, and Mr. W. S. Crouch and Dr. G. W. White, which was played at Dronfield, near Sheffield, on August 17,

proved a keen contest and resulted in the victory of the last-named gentlemen by 2 up and one to play. The match was followed by a sort of supplementary game, but of this and its result perhaps the least said the better.

The Leicester chemists are looking forward with great pleasure and interest to their two matches with the Notts chemists, at Leicester on September 7 and at Nottingham on September 14, and are hoping for favourable weather. At a meeting of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Cricket Club on August 22 it was decided to call a meeting shortly with the object of forming a chemists' football club; meanwhile perhaps those of the trade in the town who are interested in the idea will communicate with Mr. A. E. Young, 16 Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.

Newcastle Pharmacy Football Club.—A football club with this title has recently been promoted by a few of the younger generation of pharmacists of Newcastle and district. Mr. John Bolam (late of Northumberland Street) has been elected President for the first year, and an appeal is being made to all connected with the drug-trade in the district to support the undertaking. It is to be hoped that all the chemists will co-operate in trying to make the venture successful. Intending members may obtain all necessary information from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Crake (Messrs. Duncan & Crake), 148 Heaton Park Road, Heaton, and subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. H. F. Baker, Shields Road, Byker, Newcastle.

Sheffield Notes.

Miss Jean Campbell has been appointed dispenser to the Children's Hospital at Sheffield. She was a pupil at the Birmingham Women's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, under Miss Blanche Thompson, and has passed both the Hall and the Minor examinations.

The Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club has lost a strong supporter by the removal of Mr. E. E. Haslegrave to Hunslet (see *C. & D.*, August 19, p. 340), and his absence will be especially felt at the social events of the coming season, where his abilities as an entertainer were much valued. Mr. Haslegrave has suffered from a severe illness for some months, but is now, fortunately, well again.

Local pharmacists who make a speciality of photography have nothing to complain of with respect to business in this line during the present season, and two of them—Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Abbeydale Road, and Mr. H. G. Williams, of The Moor—have added to their premises special accommodation for this branch. Mr. Williams has recently extended his premises on the Fitzwilliam Street side of his pharmacy, and has added considerably to it not only in size, but in appearance.

Preferred a Chemist.

At Marylebone Coroner's Court on August 18, Mr. Walter Schroeder held an inquest on the body of the fourteen months' old child of Thomas Brand, a journeyman outfitter. The mother said the child contracted measles a fortnight ago. Asked why she did not have a doctor, witness said she had brought four other children through measles and thought she could do the same with that one. She had been to a chemist for something to ease the child's pain. Dr. Garrard, of St. Mary's Hospital, said that death was due to exhaustion following gastritis. The child should have had medical attendance from the first. The jury, in returning a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, expressed the opinion that a chemist should not be allowed to prescribe for children without a medical man's prescription.

Prescribing Chemists.

At Paddington, on August 23, Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest on a year-old boy, named Hunt, whose parents live in Hall Place, Hall Park. The mother stated that the child had an attack of diarrhoea last Friday, and she sent another child to a chemist's shop at the corner of North Street for "some stuff to stop diarrhoea and sickness." The mixture did not seem to do any good, and on Saturday she sent to Needham's, Ltd., Edgware Road, for "twopennyworth of stuff." This was given to the child, and he was so much better that on Sunday morning he was playing about. Later in the day, however, the child was seized with "twitching" of the hands, and she hurried off with him to St. Mary's Hospital; but on arriving there he was dead. Frederick Neal, manager at Needham's, Ltd.,

was unable to identify the messengers amongst over two thousand customers served during Saturday. He, however, identified the bottle, and said it had contained chalk mixture made according to the Pharmacopœia.

The Coroner remarked that that was the fifth case of the sort he had had to inquire into within a few days. The children were taken ill, and the parents had obtained something from chemists; and then, finding that the trouble was not allayed, they went themselves to the shops, and in two or three instances the chemists had prescribed. It was to be regretted that chemists took upon themselves the duty of prescribing. They were quite within their limits in making up drugs or medicine they were distinctly asked for, but to prescribe for specific complaints was altogether outside their prerogative as chemists. In the first place, it was not recognised that they had medical knowledge. Medical practitioners had to pay large sums of money to obtain the necessary training, and it was unfair and quite irregular for chemists and other people to presume to prescribe. It would be a good thing if chemists, instead of prescribing, advised parents to obtain medical aid without delay.

The jury found that death was due to natural causes.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Late Sir James Haslett.

A meeting of the Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was specially convened on August 19, when a resolution expressing their sorrow at the death of the President, Sir James H. Haslett, was passed, and ordered to be conveyed to the members of the family. In the letter of sympathy occurs the following:

We wish to place on record the invaluable services he rendered to our Society, of which he was the founder and wise leader for so many years. Through his wisdom, energy, and untiring efforts in the House of Commons our assured position in the drug-trade is largely due. At the time the existence of our trade was in jeopardy he was appointed our President, and he has continued so ever since. He was always ready with sympathy and advice to our humblest member, and was deservedly looked up to as the father of the drug-trade. We feel we have all suffered a personal loss by his death, and his place in our Society can never be filled.

Those present at the Committee-meeting were Messrs. S. W. McMullan, J. Watson, W. Doig, J. Clark, S. Gibson, J. M. Clements, W. Shaw, R. Cumbridge, D. Robinson, W. J. Gibson, J. D. Carse, A. R. Hogg, W. Lytle, W. Martin, W. Haslett, S. Achison, S. M. Reid, S. Suffern, W. J. Busby, and J. Richardson.

Fire.

On August 20 a fire was discovered in an empty cask-store, on the premises of Messrs. Laird & Co., chemists and druggists, Limerick, at the back of their George Street premises. After an hour and a half's hard work, aided by the assistants of the firm, the fire-brigade succeeded in getting the flames under. The store was completely gutted, the roof, however, remaining intact. A delivery-van was greatly damaged and several barrels destroyed. The premises are insured.

Workhouse Extras.

At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians a letter was read from Dr. Holmes, in reply to one from the L.G.B. (*C. & D.*, August 5) relative to drugs ordered for the dispensary, stating that the medicines on hand were sufficient only for all practical purposes. A letter was read from the workhouse apothecary stating that the items on the prescribed list mentioned by the Local Government Board were ordered by him, as they were required for use in the workhouse hospitals. In reference to the extra items the medical staff considered such absolutely necessary. They were procured locally from Messrs. J. P. Evans & Co., as was customary for years past; as a rule expediency and convenience had to be considered. These items were obtained at current wholesale prices. Mr. O'Regon proposed that in future these medicines should only be procured in cases of extreme urgency. The Clerk said this had been going on for years, and no recoupment was allowed for drugs obtained in this way. Dr. Nolan suggested that they should request the L.G.B. to put these medicines on the prescribed list.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Hugh Leitch Barclay has been appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory of the Coatbridge Technical School and Mining College for the session.

Glasgow Notes.

The premises of Messrs. John McMillon, Ltd., 17 Great Western Road, are being refitted and modernised.

The "Glasgow Evening News" devotes a special item to the latest bowling victory achieved by Mr. Jas. Moir, Crosshill, who has now a long list of successes to his credit. The prize won by Mr. Moir was one given by Mr. R. McAdam, Glasgow Apothecaries Co., to be competed for by retailers.

Botanical correspondents are urging upon the Corporation the desirability of laying out beds in the public parks for Scottish wild plants, also that the curators should have specimens of wild plants brought to them by amateur collectors, and that *bona-fide* students should be supplied with botanical specimens.

A chemist who cons the correspondence columns of certain local weeklies has unearthed some monstrosities in the way of medical recipes, of which the following are samples: "To promote growth of hair: bathe your head daily in paraffin oil and warm water equal parts." "G.B.—Chronic rheumatism, such as you seem to suffer from, is much benefited by vapour-baths of rock-salt. Dissolve a pound of rock-salt in boiling-water, set yourself, covered with a blanket, in a cane-bottomed chair, over the steaming basin or bucket, until a copious sweat is induced. Rock-salt is obtained cheapest and best at the Stores."

The Week's Poisonings.

SIX of the thirteen deaths by poisons that have taken place during the past week were misadventures. A Sunderland child, named Redfern, ate some poisonous herbage, and died. The camphorated-oil misadventure at Gorton is reported elsewhere. Thomas George Pike, a Charing Cross loafer, died from nitric-acid poisoning, the acid being probably taken in error. Carbolic acid was taken in mistake for beer by a young woman, named Sarah Price, of Swansea, and by an old lady, named Elizabeth Jupp, living at Cambridge Heath, who mistook it for sauce. In the latter case the acid was kept in a mineral-water bottle, and Coroner Westcott, at the inquest, said, "Such stuff ought always to be put in special bottles and labelled 'Poison.'"—The remaining misadventure occurred at Cardiff, where a master mariner, named Richard Hector, took an overdose of chloral. At the inquest Campbell Macpherson, assistant to Mr. Duck, chemist, High Street Arcade, said the man the night before came into the shop and asked for medicine for sleeplessness similar to that which had been prescribed for him in February 1904. He was given a mixture containing chloral. Dr. Buist said the mixture had proved fatal in this case, as the man had a weak heart. Deceased's father-in-law said the deceased should have consulted a medical man instead of having the prescription copied from the chemist's book. Dr. Buist said it was not the fault of the chemist, but of the law.—Three suicides by carbolic acid are reported—at Southend, where it was taken by William Royce, a High Wycombe cabinet-maker; at Edgware, the victim being an unknown woman, whose body was found in a field; and a Manchester widow, named Minnie Johnson. Oxalic acid was taken by Emily Sarah Velvin (21), of Notting Hill, W., who had quarrelled with her sweetheart. John Reid, of Maryhill, Glasgow, a canal boatman, died in the Western Infirmary from opium-poisoning. James Foster Blackett, whose body was found in Croft Woods, near Darlington, came to his death by potassium-cyanide poisoning. Henry John Panting, of Walworth, poisoned himself on Blackheath with spirit of salt. He had lost money in betting.—A sensational occurrence took place in Ballymena last week, when medical aid had to be requisitioned for eighteen children who were poisoned by eating laburnum-pods. Emetics were administered, and the children have all recovered.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

FREE BUT NOT POST-PAID.—The Dépôt General de la Javol are advertising that they will send 10,000 bottles of their speciality (a hair-wash) gratis, but applicants must send threepence for the carriage.

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—A pharmacien of Moulins-Engilbert, Nièvre, has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and 600f. (24l.) fine for causing the death of a child through supplying nitrate of soda instead of sulphate of soda. He escapes the imprisonment, however, under the First Offenders Act.

DISINFECTION.—Time was when the Paris Municipality disinfected gratis all rooms, linen, etc., used by persons suffering from infectious disorders. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. A pharmacist tells me that, having had an infectious case in his apartment, he received the usual visit from the official, but a paper was left giving the tariff: free for apartments up to 5l. a year rent (they must be scarce in Paris!), 5 fr. up to 20l. per annum, 10 fr. above that rent. I understood that it was a case of "take it or leave it," that it was *not* obligatory, which seems to me a mistake, whatever may be said in defence of making people (who are supposed to be well off) pay for the process.

THE ALCHEMIST THÉODORE TURQUET—who discovered calomel in the seventeenth century and is supposed to have given it its name (*kalos*, handsome; *melas*, black) in honour of a devoted black servant who was instrumental in producing the snow-white drug—is generally stated to have died at Mayerne, near Geneva. The "Gazette Médicale de Paris" in a recent article is disposed to give Turquet the credit of the invention, and especially of its introduction into therapeutics. But it points out that this celebrated chemist, doctor of Montpellier University, and physician to five French and English kings, did not die at Mayerne. He was, it is true, a native of the Swiss village, having been born there on September 28, 1573, but he died at Chelsea, London, in 1655.

SURGICAL ACCIDENTS.—"Man's stomach is much more ostrich-like than is generally supposed," said Dr. Reclus, called as witness at the Tenth Chamber of the Seine Tribunals recently. The court was crowded with members of the medical profession, for Dr. Fort was charged with inflicting bodily harm on Commandant Amouroux, a retired officer. The ex-major was operated on by the doctor, and on passing a sound (*sonde*) into his stomach a small piece of soft gutta serena was left. It was afterwards found in the intestine by Dr. Socquet at the *post-mortem* examination—for the commandant died within a fortnight of the operation. The doctors stated, however, that M. Amouroux died of pleuro-pneumonia, and that the danger of accidents such as is above described is much less than is generally supposed.

BURNT SUGAR AS AN ANTISEPTIC.—The custom of burning sugar in a sickroom is very current among all classes in France, but up to the present had been regarded by scientists as one of those harmless and useless practices which are rather tolerated than insisted upon by the medical profession. But M. Trillat, of the Pasteur Institute, now assures us that formic aldehyde is given off by burnt sugar, and is one of the most antiseptic gases known: Five grammes of sugar having been burnt under a ten-litre glass "cloche," the vapour was allowed to cool. Vials containing the bacilli of typhoid, tuberculosis, charbon, etc., were then introduced. Within half an hour every microbe had succumbed. Again, if sugar be burnt in a closed vessel containing rotten eggs or putrid meat, the disagreeable smell disappears. M. Trillat affirms that the formic aldehyde combines with the gases given off by the putrid animal matter and renders them inodorous.

OLD MORTARS.—When strolling through the Lorraine Museum at Nancy during my recent visit I found it to be one of the most interesting provincial collections it has been my lot to visit, and noticed particularly a couple of very large and handsome mortars. I learned that they came from the pharmacy of the old hospital of St. Charles, Nancy, and were presented to the Museum some years ago when this

establishment moved into new premises. One bears the inscription "Royal Hospital of St. Stanislas, of the Charity monks, founded at Nancy by His Majesty the King of Poland, Duke of Lorraine and of Bar. Made at Nancy by Jean F. (François) Despois in the year 1750." The arms of King Stanislas appear on each side of the mortar. The other is marked around the upper rim "Antoine François, head apothecary to His Royal Highness, had me made in the year 1728." This one bears on one side the arms of Lorraine surmounted by the Royal Crown, and on the other the inscription "F. HVIN FECIT." The handles are in the form of dolphins. There is also a third mortar in marble bearing the arms of King Stanislas.

ADVERTISING BY SAMPLES.—One of the prominent pharmacies in Paris, selling at cut prices, has adopted a means of advertising which is novel here and somewhat effective. It consists in sending out a man dressed in white with a large basket of pamphlets, to each of the pamphlets being attached a sample of a laxative. I have seen him installed in a prominent position on the Boulevards, giving the pamphlets and samples away to appreciative passers-by, who seem to be attracted by the rather striking appearance of his white coat, which is similar to those used by doctors and pharmacists in the Paris hospitals. The pamphlet, which has a red cover, bears the striking title "The Evil of the Century," and its twenty-four pages are devoted to "Constipation: its causes, consequences, and cure." The text goes right to the point, commencing with the statement: "Man is a digestive tube open at two ends."

OLD-TIME REMEDIES.—Dr. Cabanès, a well-known writer of pharmaceutical and medical history, publishes a volume of 490 pages on "Remèdes d'autrefois." The opening chapters deal with old-fashioned opotherapy. Animal remedies were very popular, dogs, vipers, etc., being brought under contribution. The question nowadays is whether these empirics did not sometimes contain the germ of real science. For instance, what is phosphate of lime but the active principle of human bones and dog's excrements? or formic acid but the "oil of ants" of ancient Pharmacopœia? An American doctor recently revived, under the name of petrotherapy, the ancient use of precious stones as medicaments. Theriaca orvietan, antimony, and many other curious old drugs are also noticed. Some substances now in every-day use, sugar, coffee, tea, and chocolate, made their *début* as medicaments, and many and curious are the tales the author has to tell on this and other subjects, for Dr. Cabanès is above all a master of historical anecdote.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY INDENTURES.—When the worthy John Duveyr, "speciator" (grocer-apothecary), of Avignon, took George Caruch, a lad of fourteen, as apprentice in 1460, he probably little suspected that the indentures signed would be unearthed and published as an historical document by a twentieth-century doctor in pharmacy. Dr. Cranel gives us the original Latin and a French translation, by which we learn that the premium was forty florins, for which modest sum "in good silver and not otherwise" John Duveyr was to teach the young hopeful "all the works of the calling" for three years "well and faithfully." George promised to serve his master "in all things legal and honest, to avoid causing him loss, and to reveal his secrets to no one." Leon and Dominique de Bruno guaranteed to make good any loss that might be caused by their ward or *protégé*. It is distinctly specified that should the plague break out at Avignon and George desire to leave the city till it abated, he should do so, but in this case "the said Jean Duveyr would deduct from the said sum of forty florins for the time passed outside his house."

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.—Although the Paris Municipal Laboratory undertakes the analysis of all products or objects in any way connected with food or hygiene, the public make but comparatively little use of this important facility. The Prefect of Police has, therefore, issued a circular drawing attention to the analytical service. It is organised both on a gratuitous and paying basis, but the first is reserved exclusively to inhabitants of Paris and the Seine Department, the analysis being carried out as completely as the paid ones. The reports of these free tests take the form of a slip indicating the quality of the product, though the analysis is invariably completely carried out. The indications on the slips are completed verbally by the

chief chemist of the laboratory or one of his assistants, when asked for. Samples can be lodged at the Municipal Laboratory between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., or are received at any of the Paris police-stations, except in the case of milk, which has to be delivered direct. There is a fixed tariff for paid analysis, and for these a detailed report is supplied.

THE MASQUE OF MEDICINE.—A curious old tapestry, which is supposed to have draped the tent of Charles the Bold, is preserved in the Lorraine Museum at Nancy. "Is the subject mythological or Biblical?" I asked the intelligent young curator who shows one round. "Neither," he replied to my surprise. "It is more medical than anything else." It was, in fact, a representation of one of these "masques" or allegorical tableaux so popular in the spacious times of great Elizabeth, though the tapestry itself is supposed to date from 1467. "Souper and Banquet" offer a superb feast to "Good Company," "Pastime," "Gourmandise," etc. But Fever, Apoplexy, Colic, Gout, and Gravel are watching the unsuspecting guests, and at a sign from the Banquet leap from their hiding-places to attack them. But three of the guests escape to carry their complaint to Dame Experience. She sits on her throne, surrounded by her well-armed retainers, Diet, Remedy, Pill, and Clyster; while Avicenna and Galen stand at her right hand. The culprits are brought before her, Banquet is condemned to be hanged, and steps are taken to prevent "Souper" being unduly lavish of his dishes in future.

APPRENTICE-PHARMACISTS FOR FRENCH COLONIAL FORCES. A competitive examination will be held next December at the Val-de-Grace School of Military Medicine for the admission of a certain number of *pharmaciens-stagiaires* for service with the French colonial troops. Candidates must hold the diploma of first-class "pharmacist" (1) be of French nationality; (2) under thirty-two years of age; (3) physically efficient for army service; (4) ready to sign an engagement to serve at least six years in the Sanitary Corps of the colonial forces, these six years to date from their nomination as second-class assistant-pharmacist (*aide-majors de 2^e classe*). The examination consists of:

Written test on materia medica counting as	12 points
Oral test: Chemistry, physics	10 ..
Oral test: Pharmacy and materia medica	10 ..
Preparation of a medicament and identification of drugs, plants, and medicaments	12 ..
Analysis (practical test)	15 ..

The candidates have to pass one year at the Val-de-Grace training-school. The sum of 23*l.* (57*sf.*) will be allowed for uniform and kit, which will have to be refunded if they fail to pass the examination or to accomplish their six years' service. The *stagiaires* who pass the final examination are appointed *pharmaciens aide-majors de 2^e classe* (grade of licentiate). Those who fail are discharged.

MARKET-DAY AT BOURG-EN-BRESSE is Wednesday, and as I happened to pass on that day I cast a curious eye around the pharmacies. This town is an important centre in Burgundy. I remembered how, on market-day in our little English town, a little extra polish was put on the show-cases, the sheep-dip poster boards brought out, showcards of the hundred and one odds and ends likely to interest country folks put well forward, and a few veterinary or similar goods placed in the window, etc. At Bourg the ironmonger had put out his best show of agricultural implements and the draper his cheapest and most attractive goods. But your French provincial pharmacist is frequently of a less commercial type, and I looked in vain for any sign of market-day in his strictly professional shop-front. I saw—as one might expect in this rich agricultural region—sundry announcements that veterinary remedies were sold. The idea of one pharmacist, who conspicuously displayed a placard of the Mycological Society—a wall sheet such as are used in schools setting forth the dangers of the "amanite" mushrooms—seemed laudable, but strictly scientific. Nor did I see any pharmacies unduly crowded with the blue blouses and white chaps. It is true they are a sturdy, healthy set, these Bresse farmers, and probably, like all French peasants, physic themselves economically. Still, as I sat at the *table d'hôte* with fifty red-cheeked, sound-lunged lunchers, and saw some thousands of francs change hands in a casual fashion as the meal drew to a close, I could not help reflecting that there must be "money in it" for the pharmacists who cater in the right way for the trade.

African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

No CASE.—With reference to the proceedings against Mr. J. H. Morris, chemist, George, Cape Colony, for prescribing for a farmer's wife (see *C. & D.*, August 12, p. 320), we understand (says our Cape correspondent) that the Attorney-General declines to prosecute.

FROM PHARMACY TO MEDICINE.—A private cable lately received in Capetown intimated that Mr. James Mackenzie, for some years dispensing manager at Messrs. Heynes, Mathews & Co., of Adderley Street, had passed his final examination in medicine at Aberdeen University, and would shortly return to the Colony.

CAPE ANALYST'S REPORT.—The report of the senior analyst, Mr. Charles F. Juritz, for the quarter ended March 31, 1905, states that 154 samples were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Seeds Act 1890, of which twenty-eight were adulterated. A sample each of pulv. ipecac. co. and pulv. glycyrrh. co. were examined and found pure, but a sample of pulv. rhei. co. (the only one examined) was found to be adulterated. Samples of quinine wine and arrowroot were found to be pure. Milk, brandy, coffee, chicory were among the largest items examined.

Orange River Colony.

NOT REGISTERED.—At Bloemfontein, on July 21, a chemist named Pearson was fined 40s. for practising dentistry without registration.

Portuguese East Africa.

DURING 1904 the imports of cyanide of potassium into Lourenço Marques (in transit to the Transvaal) amounted to 2,513 tons (197,558l.) against 965 tons in 1903 and 673 tons in 1902. Germany sent more than twice as much as the United Kingdom last year, while in 1903 the United Kingdom sent through Lourenço Marques three times as much as Germany. Of quicksilver the imports were 56,974 lbs. (7,705l.), and of this quantity the United Kingdom supplied 19,089 lbs., Germany 7,285 lbs., and Austria-Hungary 30,100 lbs. The soap imports were: 1904, 2,606,427 lbs.; 1903, 2,179,051 lbs.; 1902, 888,099 lbs. The 1904 imports included 20,592 lbs. of toilet soap, the rest being common soap. Of the former the U.K. sent 13,810 lbs., Austria-Hungary 4,300 lbs., and Germany 1,400 lbs.; of common soap, U.K. sent 2,504,000 lbs., U.S.A. 34,000 lbs., and Germany 31,000 lbs. Of essential oils, 12,739 lbs. (858l.) were imported against 17,430 lbs. during 1903; the U.K. supplied 9,342 lbs. and Germany 2,322 lbs. Chemicals and apothecaries' wares valued at 47,064l. were sent through to the Transvaal. These goods comprised 56 tons of alkali, 27 tons ammonia, 11 tons indigo, 9 tons benzine, 89 tons borax, 108 tons dextrin, 592 tons drugs, 689 tons sulphur (all from Italy), 35 tons magnesia, 28 tons medicines, 55 tons caustic soda, 53 tons bicarbonate of soda, 732 tons gypsum, and 57 tons chemical manure. The United Kingdom heads the list in everything but sulphur, benzine, gypsum, and manure. Of acids, 202,018 lbs. were received. This amount included 110,000 lbs. of carbonic acid and 92,016 lbs. sulphuric acid. Of the former the United Kingdom supplied 3,000 lbs., Germany 105,000 lbs., and Belgium the remainder. The sulphuric acid was divided equally between the United Kingdom and Germany. In the supply of toilet soap to the Portuguese Colony of Lourenço Marques the United Kingdom has lost ground considerably, and Germany headed the list last year with 25,000 lbs.

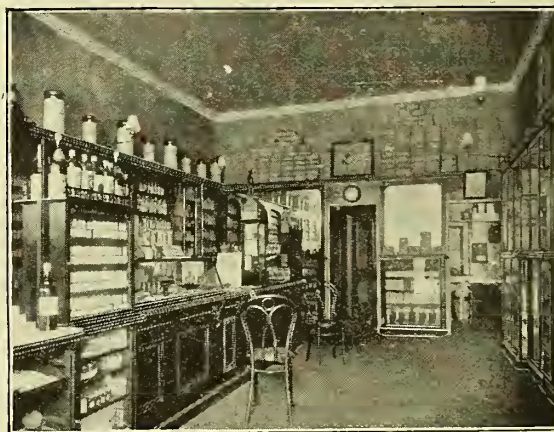
Transvaal

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The business of the late Mr. J. Donaldson, Middelburg, has been taken over by Messrs. David W. Robb and Mr. John P. McLees, who will carry it on under the style of Robb & McLees.

SALE OF OPIUM.—Another case of illicit opium selling came before the Johannesburg magistrate on July 27, when a Chinaman was fined 45l., with the alternative of two months' hard labour. A Chinaman was sent by the police to an opium-den, where he purchased a quantity of the drug for 2l. On searching the premises the police found enough opium "to kill a thousand people."

A SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY.

The pictures given herewith are interior views of Mr. C. B. Collis's new shop in Claremont, Cape Town, recently fitted by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Mr. Collis went to South Africa many years ago "on spec.," and after



many interviews he decided to start with Messrs. Darroll & Co., Wynberg. After that he managed a branch business of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, then ventured to start business on his own account, and has successfully worked up a very profitable business in Claremont. Not



satisfied with his old premises, he has gone into a much more convenient and commodious shop, which is directly opposite his old site. Mr. Collis has a long lease to run, and while it lasts trusts to make sufficient money to retire with, so as to save a renewal of his lease. Mr. Collis is a popular chemist with all sections of the population in Claremont.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY-WINE.—Crush the berries and strain the juice with gentle pressure. Add 3 lbs. of sugar to each gallon, and place in suitable vessel. Examine daily, and remove all scum as it forms; when this ceases, and the liquid is clear, bottle. Some add half a pint of good whisky to each gallon before the bottling.

Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

General.

RABBIT POISONING in Australia necessitates the use of large quantities of phosphorus. Mr. H. C. Aiken, of Adelong, sends to the "C. D. A." the following directions for mixing poison for rabbit poison, which he has had printed for distribution to farmers:

Put two tablespoonfuls of carbon, same quantity of water, into a pickle-bottle, then place one stick of phosphorus (previously having been broken) in the mixture. Set aside to dissolve. Place 4 lbs. or 6 lbs. of sugar (brown is the best) or molasses or treacle into a tub or shallow vessel, pour on one gallon of hot water, and stir until dissolved. Then empty the contents of pickle-bottle quickly into the mixture. Slowly add pollard, stirring all the time with a stick. When it becomes too stiff to stir knead well with the hands until it is of suitable consistency, which should be like stiff dough. A small teaspoonful of oil of aniseed will greatly improve the mixture and induce the rabbits to take the baits more readily.

By carefully following these directions any dangerous results in mixing will be averted.

"Carbon" is the abbreviation of carbon bisulphide.

OWNERSHIP OF PRESCRIPTIONS.—A discussion on this question took place at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales on June 20. Mr. Brothwood, moving that the subject be discussed, read a lengthy report from the *C. & D.* (September 24, p. 545) of two cases of poisoning by morphine, the drug being obtained on the production of old prescriptions. The Coroner added a rider to the verdict at the inquest to the effect "that the practice of supplying poisonous drugs on production of old-date prescriptions without the authority of the medical attendant of the patient should be discontinued, and that a new prescription should be supplied on each occasion, bearing the full name of the medical man." The prescription was the only safeguard the chemist had. He (the speaker) looked upon a prescription as an order from the doctor to the chemist, and thought that the prescription should be the property of the chemist, although it had been decided at law that the prescription was the property of the patient, who had paid for it. But suppose a doctor came into his shop, and wrote out a prescription, and told the chemist to keep the prescription after making it up, as he did not want the woman to present it again for dispensing? There was no question as to who should be the owner of the prescription—the chemist. But, on the other hand, the argument might be put forward that the woman, inasmuch as she had paid for it, could demand the prescription. The ownership by the public of prescriptions is highly dangerous, as it enables people addicted to the morphine, cocaine, or chlorodyne habit to obtain the drug easily. The affixing of the name and address and full signature of the doctor, instead of merely the initials, would check this to a certain extent. As things were now, anyone could write out a prescription and scrawl some initials on it, and the chemist who dispensed it could not know that it was not made out by a medical man. A short while ago an instance occurred of a man writing a prescription for himself for an ounce of tincture of opium, which he took, and death followed. Mr. Marshall referred to the recommendations of the Islington

Medical Society (*C. & D.*, May 6, p. 702), and eventually it was resolved to recommend for adoption the clauses mentioned at the Islington meeting.

New South Wales.

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION.—This resulted in the return of Mr. Marshall (254) and Mr. Mears (203), the retiring members, by a small majority over Mr. Thomas (190), the member of the Legislative Assembly. Three hundred and sixty-one papers were returned out of about 600, 233 from the city and suburbs and 128 from the country.

New Zealand.

THE PHARMACY ACT.—From the remarks which fell from the Otago and Southland representatives of the Pharmacy Board at the annual dinner of the Otago Pharmaceutical Association, it would appear that some of the weaknesses of the Act of 1898 are beginning to manifest themselves. The fact that Parliament has already granted two amending Acts is evidence that the statute as passed in 1898 was not perfect, but these two amendments had reference merely to details in working. One section in the Act, No. 27, which allowed the registration of any person who for two years had kept open shop as manager or owner, or had for a similar period acted as dispenser for a medical practitioner, had most strenuous opposition, both from the Pharmacy Board and the different local associations at the time, inasmuch as it admitted persons unable for want of pharmaceutical training and education to qualify by examination as prescribed by the Act of 1880. Sub-section (1) of Section 30 reads: "Has passed the examinations prescribed by the Board in the subjects of Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Practical Pharmacy, and such other subjects, if any, as from time to time are prescribed by the Board, with the approval of the Governor, and notified in the 'Gazette.'" The Board in conference in 1900 decided to introduce a Preliminary examination, or, as it is termed, Section A of the whole examination, evidently basing their authority on the words "such other subjects." There are some who consider this authority very weak, as depending upon the word "such." They hold that it means "being of a like kind," or "the same as what has been mentioned," and declare that it requires some stretch of imagination to say that the subjects of arithmetic and English are of a "like kind" to materia medica, botany, pharmacy, and chemistry. They support their opinion by Section 31—"No candidate shall be eligible for examination until he has attained the age of eighteen years," which they say was inserted to allow a lad to pass as soon as he had the necessary qualifications. They hold that there should be no obstacle in the way of his passing Section A as early as possible, so that he might have the opportunity of completing his examination as soon as he has the necessary qualifications after attaining the age of eighteen years. There is no division of opinion as to the advisability and necessity for a Preliminary examination, but this section holds that the authority of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand to enforce it seems to be founded on slender grounds, and wants fortifying. Another tenable interpretation would be, "and other subjects, if any, such as from time to time," etc. The various sections having reference to enrolled managers were evidently framed with the specific intention of better protection for the public, and altogether are a confused jumble. Another apparent defect is the limited power allowed for establishing reciprocity of certificates.

Tasmania.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA at the July monthly meeting received a complaint from a medical man that a local chemist was throwing discredit on his prescriptions and doing prescribing himself. The Council decided to inform the complainant that if he can prove that the chemist is prescribing and accepting fees for so doing he should lay an information against him under the Medical Act of 1837. As illegal sales of medicine by grocers and others seem to be made through ignorance of the law it was decided to issue a circular giving the salient clauses of the Medical Act for distribution among those likely to offend. Mr. T. P. Davern was co-opted a member of the Council and appointed Hon. Treasurer in place of Mr. J. A. Crisp, resigned.

American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

MR. EDWARD A. KUEHMSTED.—Messrs. Custer, Griffin & Cameron, attorneys, Chicago, write to us in regard to a paragraph that appeared in this column on July 22, entitled "Bogus Drugs." They inform us that the case is part of the controversy which is being bitterly waged in the United States between the proprietors of pharmaceutical products supposed to be protected by American patents, and their competitors, who are disregarding the supposed patent-rights. Mr. Edward A. Kuehmsted, who is mentioned in the article, "is a reputable business man, who has long enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the drug-trade in the vicinity of Chicago and elsewhere. He is not the head of any 'gang' or a member of any 'gang' engaged in the adulteration of drugs, though he is probably the largest dealer handling certain pharmaceutical products in defiance of the supposed American patents, and is therefore the most conspicuous object of attack."

ARSENIC IN YELLOW FEVER.—An epidemic of yellow fever is raging in New Orleans, and the hero of the hour is Dr. Leach, of St. Louis, who recommends arsenic as not only a preventive, but a cure of the malady. The arsenic is administered in pellets, and so great is the demand that local stocks are almost exhausted.

DISPENSING-ERROR.—A druggist in St. Louis made a mistake in dispensing a prescription calling for $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of a grain of atropine to the dose. The medicine acted prejudicially to the health of a two-years-old girl to whom it was administered, and the father is suing the druggist for \$85 damages.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW YORK STATE is constantly being annoyed by the complaints of illegality which one druggist makes against another in the same town. Often the complaints are anonymous, and are inspired by spite and envy. The board of pharmacy will hereafter pay no attention to unsigned communications.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT has now enacted a law providing that wood alcohol must be included among the poisons, and be sold by the druggist only when the sale is registered in the customary manner and the bottle labelled "Poison" in conspicuous red letters. This makes four or five wood alcohol laws which have been enacted in various States during the past few months.

THE COCAINE EVIL.—A number of convictions for the illegal sale of cocaine have recently been made in various States. A Newark druggist was fined \$100 and a Richmond druggist \$25, and there have been several other cases of a similar nature. It is more and more evident that American pharmacists intend to correct the cocaine evil as efficiently as possible.

A RECENT INVESTIGATION IN CHICAGO seems to indicate that the distilled extract of witch hazel sold in many drug-stores contains wood alcohol. In many instances the product was found with a considerable content of formaldehyde. This is, of course, a startling condition of affairs, and the authorities will proceed against every dealer selling such products. It is generally believed that the druggists are innocent, and that they were deceived by the manufacturers or wholesalers who sold them the goods.

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKY is widely advertised and heralded in this country, and it has been attempted by the manufacturers to laud it as a medicine instead of a beverage. The manufacturers have often declared that druggists would be permitted to sell the substance, even if they did not have a regular liquor-licence, but this assertion has been disposed of in New York State, where the Excise Commissioner has declared emphatically that Duffy's malt whisky is a beverage, and not a medicine in the eyes of the law.

THE VIRGINIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION recently held a novel meeting. The Convention was called to order on a chartered steamer, leaving Norfolk, Virginia, on a Monday, and the various sessions were afterwards held on the trip, which ended at Providence, Rhode Island, three days later. From the latter point the members returned by train to their several homes in Virginia, after having been the guests of the Rhode Island Association in Providence.

CATARRH-CURES.—The New York State Board of Pharmacy has found by analysis that five of the so-called "catarrh-cures" of the market are more or less heavily charged with cocaine. Cole's contains 3.76 per cent., Birney's 1.982 per cent., Crown 2.699 per cent., Gray's 0.98 per cent., and Coryzon 0.98 per cent. Acting in compliance with the New York State poison-law, the Board is now demanding that the manufacturers of these products shall label them "Poison" in a conspicuous manner.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of American pharmacy a law has been enacted in one of the States—North Dakota—providing that every patent medicine sold within the commonwealth must bear upon its label the ingredients of the mixture. Furthermore, any proprietary article which contains chloral, ergot, morphine, or opium must state the contents of these substances in black, open Gothic letters printed on a white background. The manufacturers of proprietary articles have decided not to sell their goods hereafter in the State of North Dakota.

THREATENING.—The governmental fiscal year has recently closed in the United States, and it appears that a deficit of about \$25,000,000 was experienced. This has caused more or less talk about the necessity of re-establishing the stamp taxes used during and a few years after the Spanish-American war. Among other things, proprietary medicines, toilet-articles, chewing-gum, and similar lines dealt in by the pharmacist, will be subject to taxation if this step is taken. American druggists are not particularly edified at the prospect.

NIAGARA CHLOROFORM.—Within the last year the price of chloroform in the United States has been cut almost exactly in two by a manufacturer in Michigan who uses what is known as the carbon-tetrachloride method. The price to retailers has dropped from 70c. to 35c. or 40c. per lb. Meanwhile the patent on the old acetone process of manufacture has expired, thus throwing this open to the use of all manufacturers, and in order to use this method in the most economical manner, two well-known chemical concerns have consolidated and established a plant at Niagara.

THE ORGANISATION OF GREATER NEW YORK under the N.A.R.D. banner has begun several months ago, and has proceeded very fitfully, but now that several differences between the local and the national forces have been settled the work is proceeding with greater speed and system. Ten organisers are going from store to store in a definite manner, and the prediction is now safe to make that within the next month or two everything will be in readiness, and the twenty or more patent medicines sold under the direct-contract plan will be bringing contract prices in every one of the three thousand drug stores in Greater New York.

THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES will hold its sixth annual meeting at Atlantic City, N.J., on September 5. At the Executive sessions the consideration and election of applicants for membership takes place. Each college is entitled to but one vote in the Conference, but there is no limit to the number of delegates which a college can appoint. The subjects for discussion include the report of the committee on Dr. McGill's paper, "What Degrees should be Conferred by Colleges of Pharmacy?" the report of the Executive Committee on an article providing for the withdrawal or expulsion of members; consideration of minor changes in by-laws; and, particularly, "What the Conference can and should do." Dr. H. M. Whelpley is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ANTI-CUTTING LEGALITIES.—The decisions of different judges, and in different States, are apt to vary so greatly that it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to elaborate a systematic jurisprudence. This observation is particularly true with reference to the plans that have been made in America during recent years to prevent the cutting of prices on patent medicines and other articles. An American association of book dealers have been trying for some years to use a plan very much like the "tripartite plan" employed by the N.A.R.D. up to within a year or two ago. Recently a Judge in New York State declared this plan illegal in a case brought against Macy & Co., the proprietors of a large department store in Greater New York. This decision is directly contrary to others that have been given with respect to the tripartite plan, and for this reason it is not being held in the drug-trade as at all ominous.

The United States Pharmacopœia.

DR. HENRY M. WHELPLEY, Secretary of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, sends us the following interesting particulars of how the United States Pharmacopœia is published: Prior to the 1890 edition, the Committee on Revision of the U.S.P. sought a publisher as would an individual author of a new book. The Convention of 1890 made a new departure, and instructed the Committee on Revision to secure the copyright for the revised Pharmacopœia. A contract was made with one firm to print the book, and with another to act as selling agent. The Committee on Revision realised a good profit, which was used in covering the expenses of the work of revision and paying the members a small honorarium. The Convention of 1900 inaugurated a new plan by adopting a constitution and by-laws and taking steps which resulted in securing papers of incorporation for the United States Pharmacopœial Convention. The constitution provides for a board of five trustees (with the President of the Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Revision as *ex officio* members), in addition to the usual Committee on Revision. To the Board of Trustees is entrusted the transaction of all business, including the publication of the manuscript prepared by the Committee on Revision. The work has now reached that point where some idea can be given of the magnitude of the undertaking. The printing began in June 1904, and progressed steadily until June 17, 1905. At that time an imperfect sample copy was printed in order to obtain measurements for the size of cloth and leather sheets to be used in binding. The first complete unbound copy was furnished on June 24. Then followed cloth-bound copies. The first edition consisted of 10,000 copies. This was printed in two runs—the first of 2,000 copies, and the second, two weeks later, of 8,000 copies. This division of the edition was made in order that the Chairman of the Committee on Revision could be notified of typographical and other errors discovered in the 2,000 copies, and have the corrections made in the plates before the 8,000 copies were printed. The Chairman states that no serious errors were discovered, but, of course, it was desirable to correct typographical errors, even as small as the omission of a bracket or an apostrophe. The second edition of 5,000 was ordered bound on July 21. A third edition has been printed, and will be bound as soon as the distributing agent can give an idea of the styles of binding desired. Corrections have been made in the plates for each edition as fast as errors were pointed out to the Chairman of the committee. The different editions are designated by the serial letter on the printed coupon in the front of the book. "A" designates the first edition of 10,000, "B" the second edition of 5,000, "C" the third edition of 5,000. The fourth edition will bear the letter "D." It is estimated on good authority that at least 20,000 copies will be sold before January 1, 1906. The Board of Trustees will use the profit on these volumes in paying the expenses already incurred and, as soon as possible, will send the members of the Committee on Revision cheques for the honorarium voted by the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in May, and announced in the report of that meeting.

Errors in the Pharmacopœia should be reported without delay to Professor Joseph P. Remington, 1832 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., so that corrections can be made in the plates before another edition is printed. Criticisms and suggestions for the next revision should also be mailed direct to Professor Remington. Requests for permission to use portions of the text of the Pharmacopœia in commentaries, works of reference, text-books, and other similar publications should be made direct to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md. Neither the Board of Trustees nor the Committee on Revision members have anything to do in their official capacity with the "National Formulary." This work is published and revised by the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which Charles Caspari, jun., Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., is the General Secretary. The convention to arrange for the ninth decennial revision of the Pharmacopœia will be called by the President, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, for May 1910.

India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

WHALEBONE HAIR-BRUSHES should have a good sale in those countries where educated Mohammedans will not use anything that is the product of a pig or hog.

EXPANSION.—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta are to open on October 1 a branch pharmacy at 31 Theatre Road, in the select residential quarter of Calcutta. This will make their fourth branch.

EXPERIMENTS GIVING PROMISE of great success have just been carried through by Messrs. Bloxam, Leake, and Finlow at the Dalsingh Serai Laboratory, a method of isolating pure indigotin both cheaply and in large quantities having been discovered.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. A. Scheuer informs us that he bought the business of Mr. A. Oldfield, at Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements (see *C. & D.*, July 1, p. 8, and July 22, p. 119), on June 1, and that he is carrying it on under the style of "Oldfield's Dispensary, Ipoh."

PERFUMERY IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The Straits Settlements imported \$114,000 worth of perfumery last year from the United Kingdom against \$194,000 worth in 1903. From the Continent of Europe, however, \$340,000 worth were sent, which compares with \$386,000 in 1903. The U.S.A. increased her exports from \$10,000 in 1903 to \$23,000 in 1904.

A DAY'S POISONINGS.—A subscriber in Allahabad sends us a cutting from the "Calcutta Statesman" of August 3, giving details of no fewer than four poisonings that had occurred in Calcutta on the previous day. A child eighteen months old swallowed some carbolic acid; a Hindu lad, who had failed in his examination, took an excess of opium; a Hindu girl, four years old, was inadvertently poisoned by her mother with sulphuric acid, and another young native grocer died in hospital as a result of opium-poisoning.

TO BE EXTENDED.—The "Malay Mail" states that an Ordinance is to be introduced into the Federated Malay States to restrict and regulate the sale of morphine. It will be on the lines of the one in force in the Straits Settlements. There are a large number of dispensaries in the Native States, but there is only one qualified British chemist. It is strange, writes a Straits correspondent, that this land, which is pre-eminently British, has been neglected by chemists at home, for it offers a good opening for British chemists.

MANUFACTURERS' SINS.—A short time ago, writes a Penang chemist, there were grumblings in the *C. & D.* by a home chemist about the way his photographic orders were executed. He could surely not have so much to complain about as a firm in the Straits, who sent an indent to one of the first houses at home. The mistakes were so absurd that it was only possible to consider them as gross carelessness. Manufacturers should pay, if anything, more attention to export orders than those from home. If a mistake occurs it takes three months to change any apparatus, to say nothing of the expense; but worst of all is the annoyance to the customer who has been waiting patiently.

A USE FOR WASTE CITRONELLA-GRASS.—At the Galle (Ceylon) Agricultural Show in July H.E. the Governor mentioned the possibility of an industry springing up in waste citronella-grass after the oil has been extracted. The "Ceylon Observer" states that there is nothing new in this, and paper from this product has already been manufactured in England. Some time ago an old Ceylon planter wrote to the "Observer" that "the distilled grass is very little good either as a fodder or as manure, but would make excellent paper, and, indeed, I had a bale of it brought home and manufactured into paper with very satisfactory results; the steaming in the process of distillation being in fact one of the processes it has to go through in a paper-factory, and so it is partly prepared, so to speak. The paper would require to be made in Ceylon to save the charges of transport."

Colonial and Foreign News.

PRESCRIBING BY TELEPHONE is strictly regulated in Norway by an order issued on August 1, 1903. The regulations have recently been incorporated in a new medicine-tariff, and we note that before the prescriber telephones the prescription he must write it out in full, and the pharmacist who receives the message writes it down as he hears it, and after it is complete he reads it by telephone to the prescriber, who has expressly to emphasise unusual doses. As a further precaution the prescription as written by the prescriber has to be sent as soon as possible to the pharmacist, who has immediately to compare it with the one written by himself. By "prescriber," doctor, dentist, and veterinary surgeon are meant.

THE MINERAL-WATER TRADE in Spain seems to be still in the hands of pharmacists, at any rate one notices that the bottles at the *table d'hôte* usually bear a pharmacy label. The "Insalus" appears to be the most generally used. Its brilliant label in colours, bearing the certificate of the Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at Madrid, is visible from afar. But Spanish mineral waters are very numerous—Marmolejo (Jean), Panticosa (Huesca), Solares (Santander), Salinas (Caceres), and others are largely shown in pharmacies. The Carabana and Rubinat waters are bottled by French companies. The waters of Sobron and Soportilla are advertised under the name of "The Spanish Vichy."

MALTESE DRUG-TRADE.—Mr. John H. Grout, the American Consul at Valetta, desires to push American trade with Maltese chemists and druggists, and to this end he writes that if his countrymen who are interested in this trade will write him, enclosing price-lists and catalogues, he will see they are placed before the proper parties. Now that there is an established direct connection between Malta and New York he believes in direct trading with American houses. Recently he has been approached by local druggists desiring the addresses of various New York wholesale druggists. Malta, he says, is well provided with drug-stores—in fact, almost out of proportion to the population. As a rule, the shops are kept in an up-to-date manner, and much enterprise is shown in the completeness of stock and fittings. Most of their supplies come from England, France, and Italy, but many of their medicines, proprietary articles, and counter novelties are of American origin, the latter reaching Malta by way of English agents.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.—Chief Medical Inspector Von Aurep having proposed to the Northern Pharmaceutical Society of Russia to send two members to St. Petersburg to take part in working out the question of the conditions of labour among pharmacists, the proposition was considered some days ago, says the "Novoe Vremya," at a general meeting of the Society, when it was decided to decline the invitation, as pharmacists look for improved conditions by their own efforts only.—The profit from the I. B. Segal Apothecary and Perfumery Co., of Vilna, for the year 1904 amounted to 87,712r. The sum of 42,000r., or 7 per cent., will be divided among the shareholders.—On June 23, says the "Pharmatzevticheski Journal," Alexander Carlowitz Heinze, thirty-one years of age, owner of the pharmacy in the Nijni Bazar, in the town of Nijni Novgorod, was killed by a maddened crowd. Mr. Heinze was very popular, had given much for the public, and had won the esteem of his assistants. He succeeded to the ownership of the pharmacy on the death of his father.

PROPRIETARIES IN GERMANY.—The latest interpretation placed upon the Secret Remedies Act, as the law is termed which prohibits the advertising of ninety-five specified proprietaries in Germany, takes the form of the issue, by the Berlin police authorities, of a hectographed communication to a number of newspapers forbidding them to publish advertisements recommending remedies against corpulency. One of the Leipzig newspapers which received this intimation at once approached the firms who advertised in its columns, and obtained from all of them the assurance that the publicity of their remedies was permitted, and that in fact the point had been settled by legal decisions. Thereupon the newspaper wrote to the police authorities asking them to specify, instead of re-

ferring in general terms to advertisements regarding corpulency, what they considered came under the ban of the law. The police officials were also informed that if they liked to take legal action the newspaper was ready to meet it, and would be supported by other German newspapers.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN EAST AFRICA.—Mr. Arthur P. Jolly, who has lived in British East Africa, Somaliland, and the countries which the Juba river surrounds, for the last nine years, and who speaks all the native dialects, sends an interesting report on the trade of those countries to the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, Orchard House, Westminster. Mr. Jolly emphasises the point that immense openings for trade exist in, amongst other things, glassware, kerosene oil, spices, drugs, and chemicals, and urges that British manufacturers should set about capturing these markets in a more systematic manner. The exports consist of ivory, indiarubber, copal, gum arabic, hides, skins, horns, grain, shells, mangrove, bark, copra, moccacoffee, potatoes, beans, fibre, and wax. There are some 30,000 camels employed yearly in transporting immense quantities of merchandise from the coast towns to the interior. The greater part of the business is at present in the hands of America and Germany, who work the countries direct with their own representatives. Transport service is also being established on the river Juba to supersede the present caravan transport, which is slow and expensive; the new river service will carry goods four times as quickly, and at less than half the present camel-transport rates.

Canadian Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RMOURD AMALGAMATION.—It is reported from Toronto that there is an important movement afoot to amalgamate the wholesale druggists of Canada, with a view to economising by combined working. The scheme is being influentially backed, and is progressing favourably towards accomplishment. It is believed that if the amalgamation is carried out the firms interested will be able to secure cheaper purchases in Great Britain.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.—At the recent meeting of the preliminary Board of Examiners, held in Montreal and Quebec, thirteen candidates presented themselves for permission to study pharmacy. Of these the following candidates, named in order of merit, passed: J. O. Provost, Lucien Fortin, Alf. M. Deschenes, and R. C. Lussier. Henri Doray and H. Granger passed in all subjects but arithmetic, and will have to present themselves at the October examination for that subject. The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on October 5.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES.—There is about a quarter of a million dollars of increase in the trade of Canada for the year ending June last, which is double that of 1896. There was a falling off during the past year of over \$8,000,000 in domestic exports, and about \$2,000,000 in foreign exports, as well as reduction of about \$750,000 in coin and bullion, which was made up in the increased volume of imports for consumption. The total aggregate trade of the Dominion, on the basis of imports for consumption and domestic exports, was \$465,228,470, compared with \$464,981,972 for 1904, or an increase of about a quarter of a million dollars.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—The persons interested in the lead mines in the Vancouver Province have petitioned the Dominion Government for a duty upon white lead, which has at last been imposed, greatly to their satisfaction. Heretofore between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of white lead have been imported into Canada annually, largely from Germany. The Carter White Lead Co. has established at Montreal the first plant for the manufacture of white lead ever placed in Canada, and expects to be able to supply most of the white lead used in the Dominion. The mines of British Columbia will supply this plant with its raw material. The output of these mines has heretofore been chiefly marketed in the United States.

Photographic Notes

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

THE CAMERA CLUB

finally closes its doors on August 31. The Club has been in existence for twenty years, but by reason of increasing financial difficulties is no longer able to retain the present organisation. An amalgamation with the Blenheim Club, St. James's Square, W., has been arranged, the latter Club having promised to provide facilities for lectures and exhibitions, and to provide four dark-rooms. If the number of town members joining the Blenheim Club reaches 150, a studio is to be fitted up.

THE HOWARD-FARMER REDUCER.

A modification in the method of using this reducer is referred to by "Photography" as having been proposed in an American photographic journal. It consists of reducing the plate immediately after fixing, making the film acid with acetic or citric acid, and then placing the plate in a 5-per-cent. solution of potassium ferricyanide. "Photography" notes that "the application of an acid-bath to a negative charged with hypo seems to call for some justification."

AN IDEAL NEGATIVE-VARNISH,

given in a recently-published German handbook of retouching (Schultz-Hencke, "Anleitung zur Photographischen Retusche"), is as follows:

White shellac	...	...	60 grams
Gum benzoin	...	...	30 grams
Gum elemi	...	...	10 grams
Alcohol	...	...	500 grams

The surface given by this varnish is well adapted for the retoucher's pencil.

CYCLO-PHOTOGRAPHY.

A curious connection between cycling and photography has been discovered by the "Amateur Photographer." At the time Nicéphore Niepce was busy working out the earliest photographic process his brother Claude was engaged upon a rudimentary form of bicycle. About 1820 Claude Niepce went to reside at Kew in order to put his bicycle on the market, and in 1827 Nicéphore Niepce brought over his specimen photographs and joined his brother at Kew. The photographic process and the early bicycle have both been superseded, but the connection between photography and cycling is much more intimate nowadays.

DEVELOPING RAPID PLATES

is an easier operation now than it was a few years ago, but with the great increase in rapidity of late in such plates as the "Salon," "Monarch," and "Lightning," it requires all one's time to produce good negatives, with the tendency there is to over-exposure. Mr. T. Thorne Baker, in a recent number of the "Amateur Photographer," gave some useful hints on this subject, especially emphasising the utility of the following developer, which he says will often save over-exposed plates:

A			B		
Pyrogallol	...	30 grams	Sodium carbonate	250 grams	
Citric acid	...	25 grams	Water	...	1000 c.c.
Sodium sulphite	150 grams				
Water	...	1000 c.c.			

A 10-per-cent. solution of potassium bromide should also be kept handy. Before turning out the white light in the dark-room make up two lots of mixed developer as follows:

No. 1			No. 2		
A solution	...	5 parts	A solution	...	3 parts
B solution	...	3 parts	B solution	...	5 parts

To both 1 and 2 add one drop of bromide solution for each ounce of mixed developer. No. 1 is first poured over the plate, and acts slowly with normal exposure. In case of over-exposure the image comes up rapidly, when a little more A solution and some bromide should be added. If the plate is under-exposed, add more B solution when the plate is about half developed. If the plate seems normally exposed and rapid development is required, add No. 2 to No. 1, which has the effect of making a solution of equal parts of A and B. The article to which I refer is illus-

trated with pictures showing the various results obtainable by this method of developing.

ADVANTAGES OF FILMS.

Mr. F. M. Sutcliffe sums up, in the "Amateur Photographer," the advantages of films as follows: Films take up less room, weigh less, and take less time to put in the camera. They are as easy to reduce, intensify, and re-develop as plates. Mr. Sutcliffe very fairly states also the disadvantages, such as the difficulty of washing films and the impossibility of using the reverse side for touching-up, varnishing, or tissue-papering. As a dealer I find the worst part of the film business is having to explain to a customer the numerous defects which crop up in roll-films. Only this week a customer who used several rolls of film on board ship finds on developing that the surface of the film has a canvas-like appearance, due, I believe, to the dampness of the sea air. Each exposure of film absorbs a certain amount of dampness, and when wound on the used roll tends to stick to the backing-paper. Such a thing could not happen with plates, although there is a splendid opening for all sorts of troubles even with plates.

ENGLISH PACKING BEST.

The U.S. Commercial Agent, writing from Port Antonio, Jamaica, refers to the way photographic plates are packed. He says:

Photographic plates imported into Jamaica come principally from England, and are packed in cardboard boxes containing three parcels of four plates each, wrapped in moisture-proof paper, and these again wrapped in thick slate-coloured paper, thus insuring them against moisture and light. Photographers here who have imported American plates have been very much disappointed by the unsuitable mode of packing, which renders it impossible to produce good pictures. Plates intended for Jamaica, or any other tropical country, should be wrapped in paraffin-paper or in some other improved packing-material which will exclude moisture. I feel sure that if this is done our trade in these and many other articles in which Europe now has a monopoly would rapidly increase.

PORTABLE DEVELOPERS.

Captain W. Osbaldeston, in a paper on "Developing while Away from Home" in a recent number of "Photography," gives rather full directions for making up small packets of dry developers. He weighs out on to waxed paper pyrogallol 6 grains and sodium sulphite 6 grains, and on another series of waxed paper sodium carbonate 30 grains and sodium sulphite 30 grains. The packets are tied up separately with cotton and then dipped into melted paraffin wax. When the wax has set the packets are packed in pairs ready for use. The above quantities make 8 oz. of developer. Hypo in 2-oz. packets can be paraffined in a similar manner.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS.

Two new additions have been made to the "Photography" Bookshelf series—"Practical Gum-Bichromate," by J. Cruwys Richards, and "The Hand-camera," by W. L. F. Wastell and R. Child Bayley. Mr. Richards' book is published at 2s. 6d., Messrs. Wastell and Bayley's "Hand-camera" being 1s. The gum-bichromate process is well explained in the former volume and copiously illustrated with half-tone reproductions of the various results obtainable. It is probably the most complete account of the process in book form that exists. The book on the hand-camera is an attempt to bring together all the facts and hints on choosing and using the hand form of camera. The choice and types of hand-cameras are first dealt with, then the lenses, shutters, movements, and fittings found on such apparatus. Holding the camera for exposing the plate or film and the choice of subjects are next dilated upon, these being followed by chapters on development of films, printing, enlarging, and making lantern-slides. The book runs to 208 pages.

THE CHERRILL PRINTING-FRAME

which Messrs. Houghtons, Ltd., have placed on the market, is designed chiefly for the use of pictorial photographers. The principle of construction depends on a system of register. When one considers the ease with which the register of a negative and print is lost in photographic printing, this one fact will point to the great possibilities in the use of the "Cherrill" frame. It sells at 12s. 6d.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Solanine.—It has usually been considered that the alkaloids extracted from different plants of the *Solanum* family, and described under the name solanine, are in all cases identical. Oddo and Colomban have carefully investigated the "solanine" from *Solanum sodomæum*. They find that it possesses the formula $(C_{25}H_{45}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$, and is therefore different from the solanine usually described. It crystallises easily from alcohol, and melts, with decomposition, at 245° to 250° . With hydrochloric acid it undergoes hydrolysis, forming hexose and solanidine, a body melting at 190° to 192° , and having the formula $C_{15}H_{25}NO$.

Ghedda Wax.—Buchner has examined a number of samples of this Indian wax, which is the product of a special kind of bee, and his results will no doubt explain the abnormal figures often found for Indian beeswax. The chief characteristics of this wax, from a chemical point of view, are the low acid and high ester-values. From eighteen samples Buchner obtained the following figures:

1. Acid-value	...	...	5.33 to 12.20
2. Ester-value	...	...	76.11 to 111.45
3. Saponification-value	...	...	82.12 to 120.17
Ratio of 2 to 1	...	...	7.4 to 17.9

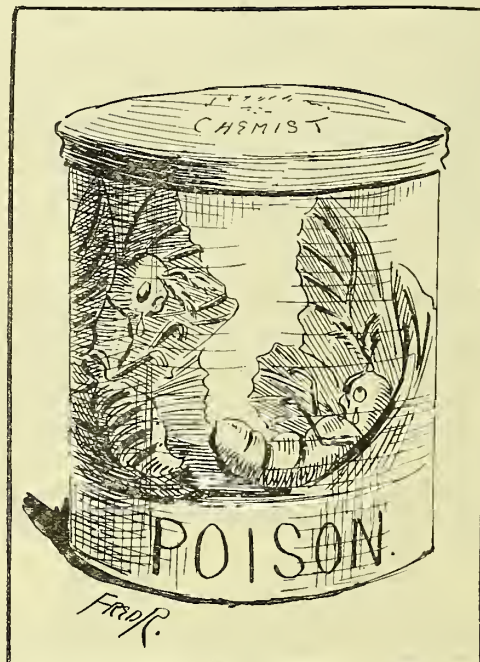
The iodine-value is about 10, the melting-point 63° to 65° . The influence of admixture with pure normal beeswax is shown in the following table:

Ghedda Wax	Beeswax	Acid-value	Ester-value	Sap.-value
10	90	18.5	76.3	94.8
20	80	17.6	77.6	95.2
30	70	15.5	79.0	94.5
40	60	14.1	80.3	94.4
50	50	12.6	81.6	94.2
60	40	11.1	83.0	94.1
70	30	9.7	84.3	94.0
80	20	8.2	85.6	93.8
90	10	6.7	87.0	93.7

Coca-valuation.—According to Greshoff ("Pharm. Weekb.," 13, 1905) the official method for the valuation of coca in the Colonial Museum at Haarlem is as follows: 30.5 grams of powdered leaves are heated in a water-bath under a reflux condenser for two hours with 300 c.c. of 90-per-cent. alcohol. On cooling, the liquid is made up to the 300 c.c. again and 150 c.c. is filtered. Allowing for slight loss, this is considered equal to 15 grams of the leaves. The alcohol is recovered, and the residue treated with 20 c.c. of water on the water-bath. The liquid is filtered, the residue washed with hot water until 60 c.c. of liquid is obtained. The aqueous liquid is washed twice with ether, and then rendered alkaline with ammonia, and the liquid extracted three times with 30 c.c. of ether to dissolve out the alkaloid. If the alkaloidal residue, after evaporating the ether and drying in a strong current of dry air, is very brown, it must be again purified by dissolving in acid, rendering alkaline and extracting again with ether. From an examination of a number of specimens, Buitenzorg states that the young fresh leaves, dried in the air, so that they only contain about 8 per cent. of water, give an average yield of 2 per cent. of cocaine, while old leaves only yield 0.78 per cent. of alkaloid.

Cryoscopy.—The value of cryoscopic methods applied to theoretical chemical questions is, of course, well established. But it is almost impossible to understand how attempts can be made, and seriously published, to empiricise—and that in a most irrational manner—a valuable scientific process. We do not remember any English chemist suggesting the application of the lowering of the melting-point to chemical analysis in the way that several Continental men have done, and we hardly think anyone would be stupid enough to use these methods. Papers have regularly appeared on the cryoscopy of milk, of urine, or beer, but the latest is the most absurd we have yet seen. Goutal ("Répertoire de Pharmacie," 1905, 298) writes a paper on the cryoscopy of orange-flower water. His results are, in brief, that the "cryoscopic point" of orange-flower water prepared with 2 parts of flowers to 1 of water is -0.155° ; with equal parts of flowers and water, -0.085° ; prepared according to the Codex, -0.050° ; prepared from the leaves, -0.035° . Leaving alone the fact that every batch of leaves must yield, theoretically, a different amount of essential oil and other substances, and so each water give different results, we cannot but point out the absurdity of attempting to gauge the quality of preparations like this on readings of a thermometer to the thousandth part of a degree, and we dare say all of the above readings are in reality identical.

The Kaleidoscope.



First Moth: This is really too killing.

Association Ballads.

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, foes that lurk
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

LXXX. WEST RIDING FEDERATION.

Beyond the beams of the Glasgow sun, as though in another world,
From whence advice (and sometimes gibes) at the Orthodox are hurled,
The mystic flag of the Yorkshire Fed. was planted and unfurled.
The cohorts marched from Bradford, Leeds; they rode from Hali-fax,
So surely led by a wise Broadhead, who ne'er in boldness lacks,
For a trumpet-flare in the Dewsbury air melts Yorkshire hearts like wax.
Staid Barnsley sent her quota forth, their rightful ducs to shield,
And Walshaw waved a Bloomsbury branch, new-grown at Hudders-field;
While Wakefield thundered long and loud for Acts to be repealed.
The watchful Pollard ruled his band with a hand and a heart of steel;
And their foremost aim is to succour all who sink 'neath the tyrant heel;
For the hand that strikes at Yorkshire tykes, their sharpened teeth shall feel.
So when in the depths of a fell despair the Craft entranced succumbs,
It boots not to look to the Currie clan to sprinkle their annual crumbs,
But instead let us gaze on the Yorkshire Wolds where the Beacock gaily hums.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRATSEB.

The British Savants

are enjoying a cheap and glorious excursion to the Victoria Falls. So far as can be gathered from the published reports, they are paying for their entertainment in coinage which is rather the worse for wear. The addresses have been lengthy but platitudinous; scarcely up to the average quality of the padding in magazines. Professor Darwin's inaugural address may have been a brilliant exception—it is bold and heterodox enough; but radium has thrown down all the barriers of orthodoxy, and there is no longer any use for scientific reticence. The extension of the doctrine of Natural Selection to the inanimate world is at least startling, and that is now the first aim of a President of the British Association if he wants to be discussed in the newspapers. But Professor Darwin has not gone far in the direction of establishing his theory. Atoms change or disintegrate. At least we know of one substance from whose atoms corpuscles apparently escape, parting with most of their energy, and then re-integrate themselves into another atom of an infinitely more lifeless character. Apparently this is a process of degradation, which is not quite analogous to evolution. But if it were, that would not prove that the environment of South Africa causes the corpuscles there to arrange themselves into aum atoms, while in Cornwall these same corpuscles would adopt such a mode of motion as would exhibit them as stannum.

Natural Selection,

struggle for existence, and survival of the fittest, are perhaps the three most notable and most educative phrases that have been compiled during the past half-century. The first was Darwin's, the second Wallace's, and the third Herbert Spencer's. It is curious to consider how much, and at the same time how little, those nine words teach. They need to be put in their proper order—namely, struggle for existence first, then natural selection, and lastly, survival of the fittest—to see how wide a field they cover. But until last week that field was supposed to be the domain of life—the science of biology, in fact. To apply them to the realm of lifeless matter, as Professor G. R. Darwin has done, seems almost like an act of scientific sacrilege. But, comprehensive though the phrases are, they only explain the course of certain phenomena. Darwin himself found it necessary to caution his disciples that, though his deductions professed to trace the perpetuation and transmission of variations, his theory did not in any way explain the origin of those variations. So, too, if his son could trace gold, or iron, or tin, or other form of stability to a particular mode of motion of the corpuscles, the energy which induces that motion would still be as far from discovery as ever.

Business Profits

in the United Kingdom, as quoted last week from the Report of the Board of Inland Revenue, amounted in the year 1903-4 to the inconceivable figure of 502,402,516*l*. Probably the real amount, if the sums now legitimately or illegitimately excluded from assessment could be added, would reach double that total. The returns show, too, that the assessed amount was more by 161,842,791*l*. than it was ten years previously. Superficially it appears that if our profits are greater by 160 millions, we can well afford the 60 millions increase in our taxation as compared with ten years since, which certain financial authorities are so concerned about. But such a view is

an entirely erroneous one. The growth of assessed business profits does not necessarily represent any actual increase of national wealth at all. It may be merely a more active shuffling of the counters which indicate wealth. A railway company makes a profit out of the price of my ticket; if I am a shareholder in that company I get my share of its profits. Thus the railway company's profits are at once reckoned twice over. So again with that profit I buy groceries, and the grocer gets his profit, and I get profit again when the grocer deals with me. That is to say, we are all getting rich by taking in each other's washing.

The Assessment of Premises

furnishes another interesting study in social economics. According to the same report, shops and business premises assessed increased during the past ten years by 17.3 per cent. in number, and by 30.7 per cent. in value. In the same period, however, the private houses assessed increased by 40.6 per cent. in number, but only by 30.1 per cent. in value. Clearly, therefore, we are spending more on our business premises and less on our residences. Probably the average in regard to the latter is not inconsiderably affected by the constantly growing system of both masters and servants living away from their places of business.

The Medicine-stamp Exemption

in favour of chemists established by the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* has not had any permanent effect on the revenue. The year immediately following the endorsement of the claim by the High Court was marked by a drop of nearly 10,000*l*. in the sale of stamps. But as in the year preceding there had been an abnormally large rise of 27,000*l*., it was difficult to say that the decline had been more than an effort of nature to maintain the average. In the year ended March 31 last a renewed advance of 8,000*l*. is recorded, and now one of two conclusions is inevitable: either that chemists are not taking due advantage of the concession won for them, or that their sales of "own specialities" are too insignificant to be much of a factor by the side of the normal growth of the business of the professional patent-medicine man. And in face of the fact that forty thousand shops in Great Britain are licensed for the sale of medicines, and that not a fourth of these are kept by chemists, the second explanation looks like the true one.

The Late Sir James Haslett

had been for a number of years the only chemist and druggist in the House of Commons, but he was hardly regarded as a representative of pharmacy. Whether he would have voted for or against the British Pharmacy Bill, if it had reached a second reading, cannot be stated. Thanks to the *entente pas trop cordiale* between Great Britain and Ireland, it is probable that he had never been asked. After his first experience in Parliament, he gave the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland a taste of his influence there, for it was mainly owing to his efforts that the amending Pharmacy Act of 1890 was piloted through both Houses in the teeth of their opposition. It had only been drafted during the preceding autumn, and it is interesting to note that the member who took the most trouble to master it and advocate it was Mr. Sexton, whom Sir James had defeated in West Belfast in 1885, but who had wrested back the seat from him in 1886. Sir James Haslett was pre-eminently a "man of affairs." I never heard him speak in public, and I have heard Mr. Sexton, who was regarded as the prince of Irish orators; and I think I should have preferred Sir James. For I judge that Sir James would have said in two minutes what Mr. Sexton would have filled twenty with. Add that he thoroughly knew local requirements, and that his politics were of the popular Belfast colour, and it is no wonder that in North Belfast he held as safe a seat as any in the three Kingdoms.

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

are the exclusive Manufacturers of the well-known Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

They also Make and Deal in

"Soldis," "Okol," "Creocide," "Pinos,"

"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"

"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air Purifiers,"

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"

(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),

Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,

Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,

Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,

Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash

"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.,

49 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**FRENCH & GERMAN
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES**

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LOWEST PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE 7/6 NET.

Squire's Pocket Companion TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

"The finished work is in every way up to anticipations. The 'POCKET COMPANION' seems to us destined to enjoy a popularity equal to or greater than that of the mother volume (Squire's 'Companion'), and it is an interesting example of forward development in a well-known work of reference."—*Chemist and Druggist*, July 9, 1904.

Obtainable through any of the Wholesale Houses, or from SQUIRE & SONS, or from the Publishers, J. & A. CHURCHILL, 7 Great Marlborough St., London, W.

**JEWSBURY &
BROWN'S
MINERAL
WATERS.**

Ardwick Green, Manchester.

Established
1879



Vapo-Cresolene.

All Chemists selling Vapo-Cresolene should write for information about the eight-coloured "Cut Out" window-display we are offering. It is unique, handsome, and refined.

We will send you a very attractive counter card for the asking.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd. (AGENTS) 37 Lombard St., E.C. London Eng.

Write

for

LIST

"H."

ASSURES PURE WATER.
THE ONLY FILTERS AWARDED GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE
**PASTEUR
FILTER**

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT STATEMENT—

"Wherever the Pasteur Filter has been applied Typhoid Fever has disappeared."

J. DEFRIES & SONS, Limited,
146 & 147, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.C.

MILO FOOD FOR INFANTS.

QUITE A NEW DEPARTURE!

Based on Science and Practical Experience.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to

HENRI NESTLÉ,

48 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

£10-0-0 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person substituting imitations for

Fletcher's Hydrobromates

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Editorial Comments.

The Royal Arms.

In noting last week the chief alterations in the Trade-marks Act, 1905, which comes into operation on April 1, 1906, we mentioned that the section relating to the use of the Royal arms had been made more stringent. The two sections

which follow in parallel columns show the alterations that have been made :

The Old Section.

Any person who, without the authority of his Majesty or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government Department assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal arms, or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession by or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20*l*.

The New Section.

If any person, without the authority of his Majesty, uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal arms (or arms so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive) in such manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that he is duly authorised so to use the Royal arms, or if any person without the authority of his Majesty or of a member of the Royal family, uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession any device, emblem, or title in such manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that he is employed by or supplies goods to his Majesty or such member of the Royal family, he may, at the suit of any person who is authorised to use such arms or such device, emblem, or title, or is authorised by the Lord Chamberlain to take proceedings in that behalf, be restrained by injunction or interdict from continuing so to use the same : provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the right, if any, of the proprietor of a trade-mark containing any such arms, device, emblem, or title to continue to use such trade-mark.

The Royal Warrant-holders' Association, Ltd., which looks after the interests of its 700 members, has been chiefly instrumental in obtaining the new section. The Association has occasionally experienced some difficulty in suppressing the improper use of the Royal arms, or, rather, in getting its views of the old section enforced. The old section contemplated any of the Royal Family or any Government Department having the power to authorise the use of the Royal arms, whereas in fact it is only the King, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Christian, who confer on their tradesmen the right to use the Royal arms. As will be seen on reading the old section, it was necessary in proving an offence to show that the person charged was not only using the Royal arms, but using them in such a manner as to cause other persons to believe that he was carrying on his trade or business under such direct authority. If this condition had been required to be strictly proved in each case, the prosecutions would have ended in failure. The new section alters this and extends the Act to armorial bearings or insignia such as the crown, Prince of Wales's feathers, Royal crests, and Royal cyphers. Under the old section there was nothing to prevent the use of the Prince of Wales's feathers by anyone. A difficulty has been found in the working of the old section in having to take legal proceedings before magistrates, as the decision of a magistrate only binds his own petty sessional division, and only settles the question of improper use of the Royal arms for that one district. Power is now given to go to the High Court for an injunction. Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., drew up a provisional clause for the Association, which provided for a fine not exceeding 20*l*. on summary conviction, and also for restraining the offender by injunction; but the clause was adopted by the Select Committee in the form given above. The King, it

will be remembered, grants the right to use Royal arms in the case of firms who held warrants of appointment to Queen Victoria and were not re-appointed to the King, this being covered by the opening words of the section. Mr. S. K. Holman, the Secretary of the Royal Warrant-holders' Association, Ltd., stated before the Select Committee on the Trade-marks Bill that although the Association had been very successful in preventing the use of the Royal arms by others besides warrant-holders, the success had rested with the Magistrates rather than with the Act of Parliament. "I think," he said, "we have been very fortunate; most of the London Magistrates have been very lenient to us, and I think they have taken our view of the case and have given us relief in nearly every case." Perhaps it is unkind of us to remind Mr. Holman that a few years ago, when we pointed out that the section of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act which his Association relied on did not give the Association so much power as it claimed, he told us that the opinion we had obtained was "absolutely incorrect." This is, perhaps, rather a testimonial to Mr. Holman's efficiency as Secretary of the Association, and now that the new section is part of the law of the land, we willingly give way, our only objection previously having been to the straining of the old section. If tradesmen wish to ornament their premises with coats of arms, there are plenty to choose from outside Great Britain without infringing the law. Many of the coats of arms of the Courts of Europe are very pretty, as well as eminently suited for decorative purposes, but it should be added that to use even the arms of foreign Sovereigns is not justifiable without a warrant of appointment or some other tangible reason.

Japanese Pharmacy Regulations.

So much has been said and written recently regarding the extraordinary progress made by Japan in Western methods during the past few years that it is scarcely surprising to find that Japan has had since 1890 a set of pharmaceutical regulations which are quite equal to, and in some respects in advance of, our own. One of our Japanese correspondents has furnished us with a full text of these regulations, which we give in detail. There are besides these other regulations affecting wholesale chemists, and what are called "Yakushu-sho" or druggists. The latter are unqualified dealers in drugs and packed remedies only. The regulations we give here are strictly for pharmacutists (Yakuzai-shi), and it will be observed that, pharmaceutically, the conditions that prevail in Japan are much the same as those at home. Some of the regulations appear rather stringent, but so far as can be gathered these are not too strictly enforced. For instance, although Article 18 distinctly lays down that no repeats containing poisonous or dangerous ingredients are to be supplied, except on the express prescription of a medical man, this enactment is ignored in practice among European chemists. The regulations consist of nineteen articles as follows :

1. The term "Pharmacutists" refers to such persons who have established dispensaries (Yakkyoku) where they prepare medicines and drugs in accordance with the prescriptions of physicians. Pharmacutists may prepare and sell medicines and drugs.
2. Only such persons as have passed an examination in the theory of medicine, who are upwards of twenty years of age, and who have obtained a licence from the Minister of Home Affairs, may practise the profession of pharmacutists.
3. Persons desirous of obtaining licences as pharmacutists shall apply for the same to the Department of Home Affairs through the Local Prefectural office. Such application shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the applicants have successfully passed their examination.
4. Persons to whom licences are granted to carry on the profession of pharmacutists shall pay a fee of yen 3 when such licences are handed over to them by the authorities.

5. The names and domiciles of origin of such persons as are granted licences as pharmacutists shall be recorded in a register of pharmacutists to be kept in the Department of Home Affairs, and the same shall be duly advertised.

6. In case a licence certificate is either damaged, lost, or destroyed, or in case the name or domicile, etc., of the owner has been changed in such manner as to necessitate alteration in the licence, an application stating the cause shall be sent in to the Department of Home Affairs through the Local Prefectural office for the said licence to be changed.

7. Persons who have obtained a new certificate shall pay a fee of yen 1 in respect to the same when such certificate is handed over to them.

8. In case of a pharmacist either relinquishing his profession or dying, such fact shall be notified to the Local Prefectural office within ten days.

9. No person other than a pharmacist may keep a dispensary.

10. When a pharmacist opens or closes a dispensary such fact shall be notified to the Local Prefectural office within ten days.

11. No pharmacist may open more than two dispensaries, but if he has established a branch dispensary he must appoint another pharmacist to take charge of such branch dispensary.

12. Every description of drugs mentioned in Table No. 1 of the Pharmacopœia Japonica (Nippon-Yakkyoku-ho) shall be kept in all dispensaries.

13. Scales and measures kept in dispensaries shall be of the most accurate description, and the scales shall be such as to make it possible to weigh correctly down to one centigram.

14. Pharmacutists shall prepare medicinal compounds according to prescriptions personally signed or sealed by the doctors who draw up such prescriptions. Prescriptions shall contain the name and age of patient, the description and constituent quantities of the compound, the manner of use, the dose, and the date. Should there be anything doubtful in the prescription, no medicine shall be made up unless a certificate has been obtained from the doctor after questioning him relative to the doubtful points. Pharmacutists shall keep a register of all medicines made up and copy from prescription therein.

15. When a prescription is handed to a pharmacist he shall prepare the medicine called for by such document, irrespective as to whether the call is made upon him in the daytime or at night-time. He may not refuse to prepare the medicine except he has some proper reason for so doing.

16. In case any of the drugs mentioned in a prescription be out of stock, such fact shall be notified to the doctor who has issued the prescription, with a request for further instruction. The pharmacist may not in the exercise of his own discretion either omit any drugs nor use any substitutes.

17. All prescriptions containing drugs of a poisonous or a dangerous nature shall be signed and sealed by the pharmacist and kept by him for a period of ten full years from the date of the prescription.

18. No medical compound containing poisonous or dangerous drugs may be prepared for a second time in accordance with a prescription which has already been filled, except in case where the doctor gives a special notice.

19. On the vessel or paper containing medical compounds delivered to a patient in accordance with a prescription shall be written a statement as to whether the medicine is for internal or external use, the manner of use, the quantity of the dose, the date, the name of the patient, the location of the dispensary, and the name of the pharmacist.

The Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is accepted in lieu of further examination as required in Article 3, so that all that the British pharmacist has to do to secure a licence is to produce his certificate and hand over his money, after giving the particulars required in Article 5. With regard to the table mentioned in Article 12, the list includes almost all the important B.P. preparations, with, besides, "Antidotum Arsenici" and "Hirudines." In practice, European physicians do not follow out strictly the instructions in Article 14, especially as to putting the age of the patient on each prescription, although one can observe the utility of the restriction as an additional check on the prescriber. The requirement in the same section regarding doubtful dosage settles definitely a vexed point in British prescribing. Doctors are allowed to prepare medical compounds at their residences, and may sell and deliver the same to patients who are being treated by them. Persons of twenty years of age and over holding diplomas from the Materia Medica branch of the College of Medicine

in the Imperial University may apply for licences as pharmacutists, and in these cases the Minister for Home Affairs may grant licences without requiring candidates to pass further examination. The regulations on the whole evidence the thoroughness which we have become accustomed to recognise as a Japanese attribute.

To Remind.

The additions to the Poison Schedule agreed upon by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on April 5, approved by the Privy Council on July 11, and published in the "London Gazette," became on August 18 part of the schedule of poisons under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The additions, being comparatively unimportant, are liable to be passed over and forgotten, so that as a reminder the complete schedule of poisons published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* Supplement of July 22 should be fixed in a convenient place in the pharmacy. The alterations should also be noted in the beginning of the poisons-book until such time as printers are able to produce amended editions of the poisons-book. Chemists should also be careful to see that the method of storing cocaine, its salts and preparations, picrotoxin, digitalis and its preparations, mercuric iodide, mercuric sulphocyanide, and strophanthus and its preparations, are in accordance with the poison regulations. Most of the poisons referred to have been customarily kept and sold by chemists in accordance with the regulations affecting poisons, and not much alteration in methods is needed, but it is to those chemists who may not have given the matter serious consideration that this note is addressed.

La Comédie Humaine.

Dramatis Personæ: Doctor with a Pravaz Syringe.
Patient, Husband.

ACT I.—A Sick-room.

DOCTOR. H'm, h'm. Let me see. Institut Pasteur: Anti-diphtheric serum, 10 c.c. My prescription was for 20 c.c. was it not?

HUSBAND (*meekly*). Monsieur le Docteur, there are two of them. The pharmacist says the 20-c.c. vials are no longer supplied.

DOCTOR (*doubtingly*). Ah! ah! And the date? October 1904. Old—h'm, very old. (*Holds the vial up to the lamp.*) But clear enough. (*A thoughtful pause.*) Let me see. I'll inject one vial only, and you can change the other—(*pulling out his watch*)—to-morrow morning; the pharmacy will be closed now. Tell them to give you something fresher: they've only got to send to the Institute. There's no charge: they take back the old stuff.

ACT II.—A Pharmacy.

HUSBAND. Dr. X. wishes you to exchange this vial for fresher serum.

PHARMACIST. What's wrong with it? Isn't it clear?

HUSBAND. Yes, but it's dated October last.

PHARMACIST. The Institute formally states that the serum keeps perfectly good for a twelvemonth, and now refuses to change any which is not a year old.

HUSBAND. But they used—

PHARMACIST. Yes, quite so; and they found it led to abuse. I don't say they are absolutely "intransigent"—they might change an eleven-month-old vial, for instance, but they wouldn't change this. Tell the doctor—

HUSBAND. That he doesn't know his business?

PHARMACIST. No; that these are the new regulations.

(CURTAIN.)

This sort of thing happens in London as well as in Paris.

British Association.

The following are abstracts of some of the Papers read at the South African meeting of the British Association.

THE CHEMISTRY OF GOLD

is an appropriate title for the address delivered by Mr. G. T. Beilby, President of the Chemical Section. So long as the chief supplies of gold were obtained from alluvial deposits by the simple process of washing, the winning of gold was the pursuit of individuals. The conditions were very similar where the gold occurred near the surface associated with a weathered matrix. These free-milling ores could be readily handled by crushing and amalgamation with mercury, no elaborate organisation nor great expenditure of capital being necessary. The third stage, where the more easily worked deposits were exhausted, required elaborately organised efforts to bring the ore to the surface, and the smaller proportion of gold and more refractory combination required improved chemical methods for its recovery. The ore had to be ground very fine, and great care taken to bring the mercury in contact with the particles of gold. Such was the state of things when in 1889 it was proposed to use a dilute solution of potassium cyanide for the extraction of gold from its ores. The proposal was far from favourably received from a chemical point of view, the cost of the reagent, its extremely poisonous nature, instability of the solutions, and slow action were advanced as objections to the process. These difficulties overcome, the problem of recovering the metallic gold from the solution was a very serious one. In time all these troubles have been swept aside, until now the cyanide-process is in the position of having carried all before it in absorbing and replacing the older processes.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE.

In 1889 the world's consumption of potassium cyanide did not exceed 50 tons. The salt was then obtained by melting ferrocyanide with carbonate of potassium, the clear fused cyanide so obtained being decanted from the carbide of iron which had separated. The resulting salt was a mixture of cyanide, cyanate, and carbonate, containing 30 per cent. of cyanide of potassium. When the demand for gold-extraction arose it was at first entirely met by this process, the requisite ferrocyanide being obtained by the old fusion process from the nitrogen of horns, leather, etc. In 1891 the first successful process for the synthetic production of cyanide without the intervention of ferrocyanide was perfected, and the increasing demand from the gold-mines was largely met by its use. At present the entire consumption of cyanide is not much short of 10,000 tons a year, of which the Transvaal gold-field consumes about one-third. Large cyanide-works exist in Great Britain, Germany, France, and America, so that a steady and sure supply of the reagent has been amply provided. In 1894 the price of cyanide in the Transvaal was 2s. per lb.; to-day it is 8d. During the prevalence of the high prices of earlier years the manufacture was a highly speculative one, and new processes appeared and disappeared with surprising suddenness, the disappearance being generally marked by the simultaneous vanishing of large sums of money. To-day the manufacture is entirely carried out in large works scientifically organised and supervised, and both industrially and commercially the speculative element has been eliminated.

MOLECULES OF GOLD.

The second part of the address dealt with the physical state of the gold in thin films, in which the President said his examination of gold films and surfaces had revealed the fact that during polishing the disturbed surface film behaves exactly like a liquid under the influence of surface tension. At temperatures far below the melting-point molecular movement takes place under mechanical disturbance, and the molecules tend to heap up in minute mounds or flattened droplets. A film of five to ten micro-millimetres thickness may contain as few as ten to twenty molecules in its thickness. When moderately thin films of gold are supported on glass and heated at a temperature of 400°-500° they become translucent, and the forms

assumed under the influence of surface tension can be readily seen by transmitted light. Gold has proved itself of great value in the investigation of the mechanical properties of metals on account of its malleability, ductility, and chemical indifference, and Mr. Beilby proceeded to deal with the investigations in heat-annealing of metals, in which it has been shown that heat-annealing is associated with the growth and development of crystalline grains, and that "overstrain" is associated with the deformation of these crystalline grains. This hypothesis does not, however, explain the natural arrest of malleability or ductility which occurs when the overstrain has reached a point at which the crystalline grains are still to all appearance only slightly deformed. Experiments on this phase in the case of gold showed that the property of passing from crystalline to amorphous by mechanical flow, and from amorphous to crystalline by heat at a definite transition-temperature, is a general one, which is possessed by all crystalline solids which do not decompose at or below their transition-temperature. This transition from amorphous to crystalline is entitled to take its place with the other great changes of state, solid to liquid and liquid to gas, for, like these, it marks a change in the molecular activity which occurs when a certain temperature is reached.

MOLECULES IN SOLUTION.

This led up to the study of the aspects presented by the cyanide-process of gold-extraction, in which a very dilute solution of cyanide of gold and potassium is passed through zinc shavings or electrolysed. The solution as it leaves the cyanide-vats may contain gold equal to 100 grains or more per ton, and as it leaves the precipitating-boxes as little as 1 or 2 grains or as much as 20 grains. In a solution containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of gold per ton, the ratio of gold-molecules to water-molecules is as 1 : 93,000,000; each cubic centimetre of the solution contains 6,500,000,000 gold-molecules. As sea-water contains on an average 1 grain of gold per ton, we are certainly entitled to say that from a molecular point of view our ships literally float on a gilded ocean. It does not pay, however, to extract gold from such dilute solutions, this being Mr. Beilby's answer to the many schemes proposed for the extraction of gold from sea-water. The theory was then developed that the energy of solution, of diffusion, and of osmosis is due not to the imaginary gaseous energy of the solute, but to the actual liquid energy of the solvent molecules. Consider the situation of an isolated molecule of cyanide of gold and potassium closely surrounded by and at the mercy of some millions of water-molecules, all in a state of intense activity. The rude mechanical jostling to which the complex molecule is subjected will naturally tend to break it up into simpler portions, which are mechanically more stable. Future study on this phenomena should be directed to the primary physical properties of liquids and dissolved states, in which chemical affinity is either absent or at a minimum.

THE NEWER UNIVERSITIES.

Sir Richard Jebb, in his address before the Educational Science Section, dealt with "University Education and National Life," and gave the following recapitulation of the developments of the newer Universities: In 1832 Oxford and Cambridge were the only Universities south of the Tweed, and their position was far from satisfactory. Their range of studies was too narrow, their social operation was too limited. Then, by successive reforms, the quality of their teaching was improved, and its scope greatly enlarged; their doors were opened to classes of the community against which they had formerly been closed. But meanwhile the growing desire for higher education—a result of the gradual improvement in elementary and secondary training—was creating new institutions of various kinds. The earliest of these arose while access to Oxford and Cambridge was still restricted. The University of Durham was established in 1833. In 1836 the University of London, as an examining and degree-giving body, received its first charter. A series of important colleges, giving education of a University type, arose in the greater towns of England and Wales. The next step was the formation of federal Universities. The Victoria University, in which the colleges of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds were associated, received its charter in 1880.

The colleges of Aberystwith, Bangor, and Cardiff were federated in the University of Wales, which dates from 1893. The latest development has been the institution of the great urban Universities. The foundation of the University of Birmingham hastened an event which other causes had already prepared. The federal Victoria University has been replaced by three independent Universities, those of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. Lastly, a charter has recently been granted to the University of Sheffield. Then the University of London has been reconstituted; it is no longer only an examining board; it is also a teaching University, comprising a number of recognized schools in and around London. Thus in England and Wales there are now no fewer than ten teaching Universities. Reference was also made to the newer practice of giving certain options in the science curriculum for B.Sc., where the candidate is allowed to take special subjects, such as agriculture and pharmacy. The trend of the address was, however, an appeal to combine the scientific and the literary elements of culture.

SURFACE ACTIONS OF FLUIDS.

Mr. C. V. Boys, F.R.S., gave a lecture with the above title on August 17, in which he referred to the extreme dryness of the air and the strong winds which cause water in South Africa to evaporate almost as quickly as alcohol does in other countries. The excessive rate of evaporation increases the need for water by plants and animals, and makes storing a difficult problem. Certain conditions allow the water to evaporate so freely as to freeze it. Water allowed to trickle into a dry vacuum forms an icicle a foot or two in length. This was the trend of the opening of the lecture, the discourse itself really referring to the attraction of the parts of a fluid for itself, in virtue of which its surface tends to become as small as possible, so that it may be considered as a contractile membrane of a definite strength, different, however, for different fluids. The surface of water shows a tension exceptionally great for transparent fluids, being as much as three grains pull to the inch. This force of three grains to the inch, though insignificant in relation to large masses of water, becomes increasingly important as very small dimensions are reached, when it becomes overpowering. Even ocean waves are indirectly affected, because the effective rigidity of ripples formed upon their surface by wind depends upon this very property, and the roughness gives the wind a better hold upon the wave. The whole existence of many small creatures seems to depend upon this surface tension; the water-spiders that run on the surface and the larvæ of the gnat and mosquito that swim up from below and remain suspended from it while they breathe are cases in point. In virtue of the small value of the force where oil lays on water, it is dragged out rapidly until it becomes thin enough to show colours, and by spoiling ripples gives win less power on waves, or by spreading over the feeding-grounds of the larvæ of the mosquito makes it impossible for them to breathe, or, if they do, poisons them. Even the gold miner loses much of the finer particles of gold owing to the particles floating away on the surface, if he does not reduce the tension by soap or other means. Flowers of sulphur illustrate the action of a surface weakener. Though heavier than water, the particles are not wetted, and so remain floating; but a single drop of a solution of bile salt at once causes them to go to the bottom. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides, and reference was made to the "greaser" used for separating diamonds and some other precious stones from the worthless gravel, this being an instance of the different degrees of facility with which different solids are wetted by water or oil.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, oxides, soda, alkali, etc., were imported into Ancona, Italy, to the extent of 3,800 tons, being 700 tons over that of 1903. The countries of origin were the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and France. Until a few years ago the chemical trade with Lancashire and with the Tyne was very extensive; now, however, owing to the constant increase of chemical works in Italy, it is expected there will be a falling-off in the imports of these products. The quantity of carbide of calcium exported from Ancona during 1904 amounted to about 450 tons, of which 150 tons were shipped to Greece, 105 tons to Germany, and 105 tons to India. The total export of tartar and wine lees amounted to 3,741 tons, and were sent to the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, and Russia.

An Itinerary for Maw.

THERE are few in the drug-trade, British, Colonial, or foreign, who do not know, either personally or by repute, "Carter, of Maw's." Mr. R. W. Carter has been nearly forty years in the service of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C., his special province being the management of the toilet and perfumery and fancy-goods departments. He returned last week from a journey extending over nearly three months through the United States and Canada, and a *C. & D.* representative had a talk with him about his experiences. Mr. Carter arrived in New York on May 13 on the ss. *Lucania*, and from there he went to Providence, and thence on to Boston. Then he went back to Philadelphia and visited Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit. Mr. Carter is enthusiastic on America and on the Americans. He was very well received everywhere he went, and he was rather surprised to find the eagerness with which British goods are sought after by the Americans.

"They like English people, and they like English goods—especially the goods I had to show them," said Mr. Carter, slyly; "and they do not mind paying well for a good article. As for their business methods, well, some of them I admire as any business man would, but there are other things in which Britishers can give them fits."

From Detroit Mr. Carter went across to Canada. His itinerary included Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. At the last-named town he had an unpleasant experience. The day following his arrival he called on a well-known wholesale drug-house, and in the course of conversation the principal asked him if he "had paid his tax." The jovial ambassador of commerce was mystified until it was explained to him that the Quebec Legislature had just enacted that representatives of all foreign houses not having branches or agents in the province of Quebec should pay a tax of \$300. This was rather a staggerer, and, acting on the advice of the friendly wholesaler, Mr. Carter did not open his cases at all, but left the town by the earliest possible train. The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association have protested to the Dominion Government against this Quebec Act. They contend that it is an open violation of the British North America Act, and if such a course is insisted upon other provinces will retaliate, and free trade within the country will cease to exist. It is believed that the Government will, as in the case of British Columbia, disallow the enforcement of the Act.

From the inhospitable province of Quebec Mr. Carter went to St. John, and from there to Halifax, then across the Bay of Fundy to Boston again, and home. Mr. Carter was impressed with the volume of business that is to be done by British houses with Canada if Britishers will only take the trouble to adapt themselves to Canadian requirements. The inherent conservatism of British traders is telling against them in the commercial race. The Germans, the Americans, and the Japanese have a good footing in the cheaper kinds of sundries goods. Cheap German dressing-combs and Japanese tooth-brushes are to be met with everywhere. Many other kinds of goods are in the hands of foreigners, who have to pay a heavy import-duty, not because the Britisher cannot compete, but because he will not take the trouble.

Mr. Carter has a fund of amusing anecdotes to tell of episodes on his journey. Incidentally he settled the question of rebate on commercial travellers' samples. On entry into Canada a duty has to be paid not only on the samples, but on the empty cases in which the samples are carried. This paid, and the Canadian journey over, the thrifty Carter tried to get the duty back by writing to the Customs Department and demonstrating that he had not actually sold any of the goods on which duty had been charged. But the usual official reply came to the effect that there was no provision in the Act for the payment of rebate on samples. Nevertheless the confident opinion of the latest commercial ambassador corroborates that of many others whom we have interviewed on the subject. "There is good business to be done in America and Canada if we will look for it, cater for it, and follow it up."

Legal Reports.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

GREGORY POWDER.

At Nottingham, on August 19, Messrs. Cragg & Sheppard, chemists, of 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham, were summoned for selling Gregory powder deficient in magnesia to the extent of 49 per cent. It was stated for the prosecution that Inspector Sutton went to the defendants' shop and asked for some Gregory powder. He was told that it was 8d. an ounce, but the inspector told the vendor that he had purchased the same powder in other parts of the city and had only been asked from 4d. to 6d. per oz. for it. The defendants then, as he was taking two ounces, let him have it at 7d. per oz. On analysis it was found that the powder was deficient in magnesia to the extent stated. It had been prepared with carbonate of magnesia instead of magnesia oxide. The defendants stated that they had not compounded the powder themselves. They had sold it in good faith, believing it to contain the proper ingredients. A fine of 20s. was imposed.

County Court Cases.

THE CHEMIST AND THE DENTIST.

At Haverfordwest County Court on August 15, Mr. F. D. Phillips, chemist, Market Street, Haverfordwest, sued Mr. W. H. Bowling, dentist, Pembroke Dock, for 1l. 1s. 4d., balance due. The dispute was regarding the hire of a room from plaintiff by defendant, and after hearing the evidence Judge Bishop gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim.

COMMISSION IN DISPUTE.

At Northwich County Court on August 14, the Electrolytic Alkali Co. sued James Maclean & Co., chemical merchants, of Bank Street, Manchester, for 7l. 2s. 7d. due for goods supplied. The defendants counterclaimed for 7l. 2s. 7d. for breach of contract and commission on goods sold. On behalf of the defendants it was claimed that under a verbal agreement they were entitled to a commission of 2 per cent. on orders given by customers obtained through Mr. Maclean, and the breach of contract was the refusal to deliver 75 tons of soda owing to the dispute which had arisen in regard to the commission. For the plaintiffs it was contended that the defendants had no right to commission on all orders sent by customers obtained by Mr. Maclean so long as the company existed; the agreement was limited for a year. This Mr. Maclean denied, saying that he was not going to give his thirty years' experience in the chemical trade away for such terms. Eventually, on the suggestion of the Judge, the parties agreed to certain terms provisionally, and the action was adjourned *sine die*, to be resumed if necessary by either party.

Authority of a Manager.

In the City of London Court on August 22, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. Edouardo et Cie, Ltd., wine merchants, 21 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., to recover the sum of 12l. 8s. for meat, malt, and coca wines supplied to the defendant, Mr. G. A. Sprott, grocer, 2 Station Parade, Acton. Mr. Cannot, plaintiffs' counsel, said Mr. Edwards, plaintiffs' traveller and managing director, called at the defendant's branch shop at Finchley and tried to induce the manager to give him an order for wines. The manager said he would stock the wine if his principal gave him authority to do so. Then Mr. Edwards saw the defendant at his shop at Acton, and Mr. Sprott agreed to his manager at Finchley giving an order if he wished to do so. An order was given, one clause at the bottom of the written order stating "Any of the wines if found unsaleable may be returned and exchanged at the end of twelve months." The terms were 2½ per cent. for one month, and the defendant's manager signed the order after it was given. Three months after the wine had been delivered defendant's manager wrote that he had given the wine a fair trial and had only sold three bottles and wished to return the remainder. The plaintiffs, however, would not accept the wine and said the wines could not be returned

until twelve months had expired. After some negotiations, however, the plaintiffs said they would be quite willing to exchange the wine which the defendant could not sell, but that the account was due and owing and must be settled. The defendant said he would send the wine back, but as he had not sent an exchange order when the wine was tendered, the plaintiffs refused to accept it, and it was now lying with Messrs. Piekford & Co. The defendant also stated that he had only given authority for one dozen of wine to be ordered and that Mr. Edwards had promised to sell the wine sent among the medical profession in Hampstead. Mr. G. A. Sprott, the defendant, said wine such as that now in dispute was frequently sold on sale or return, and he accepted his manager's version that the wine had only been ordered on sale or return. He did not inquire for a copy of the written order which was left with his manager, nor did he see it. Frederic Kearsley, manager of the defendant's shop, 571 Finchley Road, said he distinctly understood when he gave the order that if he could not sell the wine it could be returned and accepted and there would be an end of the matter. Mr. F. Sherwell Cooper, defendant's counsel, submitted that the contract was not binding as the defendant's manager never intended to give an order except on sale or return. The Judge, in giving judgment, said there was no doubt that the delivery was in the terms of the written order signed by the manager. He also came to the conclusion that the order must be taken to represent what was intended and it was followed by the invoice. On the whole, he thought Mr. Sprott was bound strictly by the agreement, and that at the end of three months the full amount became payable. But Mr. Sprott was entitled to exchange any wine that he did not approve of for other suitable wines at the end of twelve months. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs' account, with costs.

Deed of Arrangement.

Athey, George Hedley, Rothbury, Chemist. Trustee. Thomas Gillespie, Newcastle-on-Tyne, C.A. Dated August 12; filed August 19. Liabilities unsecured, 460l. 15s. 6d.; estimated net assets, 430l. The scheduled creditors include T. W. Athey, Morpeth (336l.), and J. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne (56l.).

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re LOUIS CHARLES JOHN DOER, JUN., Selsey, late of Oving, near Chichester, Manufacturing Chemist.—At Brighton, on August 18, debtor applied to Judge Scully for his discharge from bankruptcy, and the discharge was suspended for two years.

Re HENRY JOHN COOKE, 4 Cottage Grove, Southsea, Consulting Chemist and Veterinary Surgeon.—The Official Receiver has issued a summary of the statement of affairs in this failure, together with his observations thereon. The gross liabilities amount to 253l. 9s.; there are no assets. The bankrupt states that he first came to Southsea district in 1888; he had previously been living at Broughton, where he had a small practice as veterinary surgeon. He first carried on the business of a chemist, in conjunction with that of a veterinary surgeon, at Gosport, and at Russell Street, Southsea, but all his debts in connection with those businesses had been paid. During the last ten years he had been practising as a veterinary surgeon and consulting chemist at 4 Cottage Grove, Southsea. He began with 300l., and carried on the business alone until 1900, when a company was formed, with a nominal capital of 5,500l., of which, however, only 7l. was subscribed. The bankrupt holds 100 ordinary 1l. shares, but treats them as of no value, since the trading of the company was limited owing to the failure to subscribe the capital. The company has been registered; the annual meetings have been held, and the annual returns made. He was managing director until these bankruptcy proceedings disqualified him, and his two sons were directors. At present there was no secretary. The company took over his formulæ for cattle-specialities, he retaining nothing. The trading had been carried on at a slight loss. He attributes his position to the sale of a house in Wells by the first mortgagees for 735l. It cost 900l., and was worth considerably more. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Coates, W. H., and Thompson, G., Patrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

Grace, R., and Grace, H., under the style of Henry Grace & Co., St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, N.E., and St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C., white-lead and colour manufacturers

Lewis, J. K., and Lewis, P. K., under the style of King Lewis Brothers, Bromyard, Herefordshire, surgeons.

Mayer, L. C., and Mayer, E. W., under the style of Mayer & Meltzer, Great Portland Street, W., and elsewhere, surgical-instrument makers.

Wood, M., and Matthew, J. C., under the style of the Utol Disinfectant Co., Park Yard, Kensal Road, N.W., manufacturers of liquid and powder disinfectants.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Cooke, Henry John, Southsea, Hants, veterinary surgeon.

New Companies & Company News.

BRADFORD HOSPITAL FUND, INCORPORATED.—Registered August 17, with not more than 1,000 members, each liable for 1*l.* in the event of winding-up. Objects: To take over the societies known as the Bradford Joint Hospital Fund Committee, the Workpeople's Joint Hospital Fund Committee, and the Bradford and West Riding Galas Committee, and to raise, collect, and receive money for the Bradford Royal Infirmary, the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, the Bradford Children's Hospital, and the Bradford St. Catherine's Home. The word "Limited" is omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade. The management is vested in an Executive Committee. Registered office, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Square, Bradford.

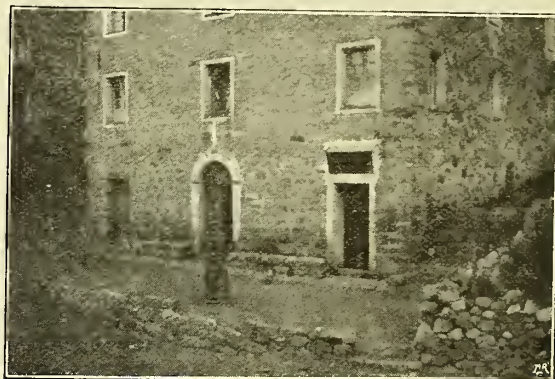
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD.—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of oil and colour men, chemists, druggists, dysalsters, assayers, importers and manufacturers of pharmaceutical, medical, chemical, and other preparations, cements, oxides, oils, paints, enamels and proprietary articles, etc. The first subscribers are: E. J. Townsend, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., accountant; J. Taggant, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., secretary; T. Bawdon, Kimberley, South Africa, gentleman (by his attorney, J. Taggant); L. C. Bastow, 6 Milner Street, Islington, N., merchant; A. J. Lowry, 6 Marlborough Villas, West Grove, Woodford Green, clerk; W. H. Stanford, Warner Road, Walthamstow, clerk; and W. Fraser, 60 Victoria Dock Road, E.C., engineer. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies.

BROOKES, INSTITUTE, LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, the business of surgical and medical appliance and instrument makers, vendors of patent medicines, medical herbalists, dysalsters, druggists' sundriesmen, mineral-water manufacturers, etc., and to employ qualified persons to act on the company's behalf as pharmaceutical, analytical and advising chemists, dentists, opticians, medical specialists, physicians, surgeons, medical practitioners, etc. The first subscribers are: R. L. Casson, 86 Essendine Mansions, Maida Vale, W., advertising-agent, with 10 shares; C. Baines, 65 Chancery Lane, W.C., surgical-instrument maker; E. G. Silsbury, Lucombe, Pinner View, Wealdstone, clerk; T. V. Howells, Tinbury Cottage, Pinner View, Wealdstone, accountant; G. J. Altria, Lyndhurst, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, clerk; S. Cox, 155A High Street, Lewisham, clerk; and S. H. Burdwood, Hampden Club, Phoenix Street, N.W., architect. No initial public issue. R. L. Casson is the first director.

THE NECESSITY OF BEING CAREFUL.—Customer: "I have returned this bottle of Easton's syrup which you supplied me with on Saturday. There is something wrong with it. It made me feel quite ill." Chemist picks up bottle and, noticing that the preparation is somewhat cloudy, explains that the mixture is one that does not keep clear very long, but becomes cloudy, and even acquires a reddish-brown colour if kept long; further explains that the medicinal effect is not lessened thereby, and then casually asks what dose had been taken. Customer: "One tablespoonful." Chemist rapidly glances at the label, and feels relieved at noticing in bold letters the dose, "one teaspoonful to be taken." "Well, I am not surprised at your feeling queer if you took that dose." Exit customer. Later in the day the customer returned, and explained that he took one tablespoonful three times a day. He stated that a doctor had told him a year or two ago that he (the customer) could stand as much poison as ten people, and now he begins to think it is right.

A Corsican Village Pharmacy.

THE photograph shown below is of a village pharmacy at Bastelica, Corsica. The village is a collection of straggling hamlets situated on the banks of the River Prunelli, at the terminus of the road from Ajaccio, forty kilometres north-east from that town, among granite mountains covered with superb forests of pines, oaks, beeches, and chestnuts. Although the situation is one of great picturesqueness there are not many visitors, and those who come up from Ajaccio are usually actuated by a desire to economise. The houses are all built of granite, with walls about two feet thick. Small windows with shutters inside shut out both light and air, for many of them are kept closed



during the day. The stone benches shown in the picture are generally occupied after sunset by the inmates taking the air. The heat in the summer is considerable, and during the early part of July the thermometer stands at 39° C. for days, and one appreciates the advantages of the thick walls of the houses. The nights, however, are generally cool, as Bastelica is situated about 2,500 feet above sea-level. From the summits of the mountains round Bastelica snow for cooling-purposes is taken down to Ajaccio on the backs of mules during the summer months. The proprietor of the pharmacy, Monsieur J. B. Peloni, is a graduate of the École de Pharmacie de Marseille, and was formerly an assistant at Hyères-les-Palmiers. He is pharmacien to the "Assistance Indigente," and most of his business is in connection with this, the natives preferring to obtain their remedies at the expense of the State. Preparations of cod-liver oil and also cinchona are in good demand during the winter months, for in spite of the magnificent position chest-affections are not unknown. The pharmacy has no windows, all light and air being admitted by the door. Inside are the usual detached counters so characteristic of French pharmacies, the front cases of which are filled with sirops, pastilles, pilules, etc., while on the shelves are mineral waters of various kinds. The shop-bottles are chiefly used for herbs and barks, which are apparently in good demand. One notices that, although the patients are very poor, Monsieur Peloni is very careful how he sends out his medicines, going so far as to cap each bottle, neatly pleating the paper with his fingers. In one of the hamlets Dominaccio Sampiero Corso was born. He was the patriot who for so many years fought against the Genoese, and was at last killed in the valley of the Prunelli. According to Black's "Guide" he strangled his wife with his own hands for accepting hospitality from the Genoese, and afterwards gave her a public funeral at Marseilles.

THE exports of olive oil from Algeria during 1904 were 2,150 tons, as against 930 tons in 1903. The olive crop for 1903-4 was good, greatly in excess of previous seasons.

POTATO-GUM.—The exports of almeidina, or potato-gum, from Angola during the first nine months of 1904 amounted to 44 tons, against 35 tons for the corresponding period of 1903. Hitherto the commercial value of the gum has not been highly esteemed, but as new uses for it are discovered, the British Consul at Angola anticipates that it will eventually form an important item in the exports of that province. Most of it is shipped from Loanda, Benguela, and Mossamedes.

Birth.

SAWDON.—At 70 St. James Road, Northampton, on August 21, the wife of George W. Sawdon, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

BRUNKER—SULLIVAN.—On August 19, at Zion Church, Rathgar, Dublin, by the Rev. Canon Kennedy, D.D., cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Rector of the Parish, Alfred Arthur, second son of Mr. James Edward Brunker, M.A. (ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), to Kathleen, second daughter of the late Mr. Marcus Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, 26 Highfield Road, Rathgar.

LEE—CAVILL.—At East Halton Wesleyan Chapel, on August 22, by the Rev. J. R. Cleminson, John Cuthbert Lee, chemist, Barton-on-Humber, to Lucy Jane Cavill, B.A. (Lond.), second daughter of Mr. John Francis Cavill, of Thornton Abbey, Lincs.

MATHEWS—PAGE.—At Holy Trinity Church, Plymouth, Francis Charles Mathews, chemist and druggist, of the Bank Pharmacy, Malden, Surrey, to Winifred, daughter of Mr. S. J. Page, J.P., of Plymouth.

MOSS—TAYLOR.—At Union Street Church, Torquay, on August 16, Herbert Edward Moss, younger son of Mr. W. H. Moss, of Whitehaven, to Mary Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Taylor, J.P., chemist and druggist, Deputy-Mayor and ex-Mayor of Torquay.

Deaths.

CRUSE.—At Southsea, on August 23, Jessie, wife of Mr. Thomas Harris Cruse, pharmaceutical chemist, of 63 Palmerston Road, aged fifty-eight.

DA SILVA.—At Recife, on July 31, Maria da Costa e Silva, wife of Mr. Francisco Manoel da Silva, wholesale druggist and importer, Pernambuco.

FOSTER.—At 2 Furzehall Villas, Plymstock, on August 16, Mary, wife of Mr. Ernest Lionel Foster, chemist and druggist, Plymouth.

HASLETT.—On August 18 at Princess Gardens, Belfast, Sir James Horner Haslett, M.P., director of J. & J. Haslett,

wholesale chemists and druggists, aged seventy-two. Sir James was the son of the Rev. Henry Haslett, of Castle-reagh, and was educated at the Belfast Royal Academical Institute. He served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade with Mr. Wm. Dobbin, of Belfast, and started business in 1854 with his brother John, who died last March. The business was successful, and magnificent premises were erected in North Street. Five years

ago the concern was turned into a limited liability company, when Mr. John Haslett retired from it. Sir James received all the honours his native city could give him. He was a member of the Corporation for thirty-eight years and was several times Mayor. In 1887 he was knighted, and he was for many years Member of Parliament for North Belfast, having previously represented West Belfast. A special meeting of the City Corporation has been held, at which a



resolution, moved by the Lord Mayor, was passed placing on record the services which Sir James Haslett rendered to Belfast. Sir James was well known to local chemists and druggists as President of the Society of Chemists and Druggists of Ireland, and his presence at the meetings and social functions was always highly appreciated. While in the House of Commons Sir James was equally intent on conserving the interests of the drug-trade, and it is known that he had pronounced views on the subject of the compilation of the British Pharmacopœia. He was only awaiting the opportunity such as would have been afforded by a Medical Bill of endeavouring to procure the legal recognition for pharmacists of their work in connection with the Pharmacopœia. Sir James's death was due to an affection of the heart. He is survived by two sons and two daughters. The funeral took place on August 21. The funeral cortege was the largest seen in the city since the funeral of Sir Edward Harland, whom Sir James Haslett succeeded in the representation of North Belfast. Among the mourners were the members of the City Council, headed by the Lord Mayor (Sir Daniel Dixon) and Sir Otto Jaffe, the ex-Lord Mayor, and in attendance were the corporation mace-bearers with the mace draped in black. Representatives were also present from the different Unionist bodies in the city, and the bell of the Albert Memorial was tolled during the passage of the funeral. Among those present were several of the late member's Parliamentary colleagues, and Mr. Arnold-Forster sent a telegram expressing deep regret at his inability to attend. The officials and members of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland were present in large numbers. The employés of J. & J. Haslett sent a splendid wreath of flowers.

NEWTON.—At Thorn Bank, Stalybridge, Mr. James Newton, the dearly loved father of Mr. Arthur Newton, manufacturing chemist, 35 King's Avenue, Old Trafford, and of Mr. Albert Newton, chemist and druggist, Thorn Bank, Stalybridge.

SEDDON.—At Bolton, on August 19, Mr. Igdliah Seddon, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four. Mr. Seddon had not been in business for a long time. He was a secretary of the London and Lancashire Insurance Society and an agent for the Salmon Canning Co.

TAYLOR.—On August 18, at The Oaks, Ditton Hill, Surrey, Mr. James Davis Taylor, son of the late James Taylor, of Lassington, Clifton, and partner in the firm of Charles Tennant, Sons & Co., chemical manufacturers, 9 Mincing Lane, aged sixty-six.

WITT.—On August 20, at Freiburg, Baden, Mr. Gustavus Andreas Witt, of Champion Hill House, Champion Hill, S.E., and 36 Lime Street, E.C., after prolonged illness, aged sixty-five. Mr. Witt, who was a native of Germany, established himself in London over thirty years ago as a commission merchant and importer of produce; and as time progressed he developed an extensive business, which now has its ramifications in many countries, particularly in the Far East and South America. Mr. Witt, who was one of the first to handle camphor as an importer, had a large circle of acquaintances in the City and banking circles, by whom he was looked upon as a keen business man.

Recent Wills.

BOWER.—The late Mr. John Bower, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, chemist and druggist, who died on May 20, at Magersfontein, South Africa, left estate valued at 11,560*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* gross, and probate of his will, dated June 3, 1904, has been granted to his sons, Mr. George Bower, of Redlands, Cheam Road, Sutton, Surrey, surgeon, and Mr. Frederic Riseley Bower, of Cinderford, Gloucestershire, chemist and druggist, and his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Wellings, of Macclesfield, joiner and builder. Mr. Bower left the whole of his estate in trust for his children in equal shares.

OAKLEY.—Mr. Robert Henry Oakley, J.P., of Upper Poppleton, Ainsty, Yorks, who for thirty years carried on a chemist and druggist's business at Poppleton, retiring in 1901, and who for twenty years was a member of the City Council, and died on June 1 last, aged fifty-nine, left estate valued at 3,609*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* gross, and at 1,719*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* net. Probate of his will has been granted to Mr. Samuel Spencer, of Court Vale, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, formerly of Camberwell Green, Surrey, civil engineer, and Mr. Henry Dresser, of Kelfield, Yorks, farmer.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WILLIAM GARDNER & SONS, LTD., Gloucester, inform us that they are exhibiting the latest patterns in sifters and mixers at the Confectioners' Exhibition, which opens at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on September 2.

NEW TABLOIDS.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., send us specimens of new tabloids and soloids which they have recently added to their list. These are hemisine tabloids, containing 0.001 gram, hemisine soloids with cocaine, and hemisine soloids with atropine sulphate. A booklet has been issued giving particulars of the use of the hemisine preparations.

PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. Protected Price-list during August include: "The Chemists'" emulsion of cod-liver oil and hypophosphites; Cook's "Savon de Luxe" shaving-sticks; Guy's tonic and fruit-pills; "Heali" ointment, pomade, and "Cementine"; Kutnow's anti-asthmatic powder and cigarettes and effervescent Carlsbad powder; "Millionaire" hair-restorer and Royal Court hair-dyes. "Ferroleum" and Penn Perfumery Co.'s goods have been removed from the list.

JOTHION is an iodine preparation containing about 80 per cent. of organically combined iodine which the Bayer Co., Ltd., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., are putting on the market. It is a substitute for potassium iodide and for iodine preparations, and is used either as a paint or in the form of an ointment. For painting the skin it is diluted with twice the quantity of oil, or with an equal quantity of a mixture of spirit and glycerin. For inunction "Jothion" is best mixed with an ointment having a lanolin basis. "Jothion" is a clear oily liquid, with a slight straw tint and a persistent somewhat vinous odour. It is immiscible with water, but mixes readily with oil and spirit, as noted above.

THE PIRATE'S CRUISE.—An amusing method of advertising the Royal Throne soap has been adopted by Messrs. Edw. Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, E. A yacht fitted out as a pirate's craft, with captain and men dressed in picturesque brigand-looking costumes, has been cruising at Cowes, and excited the curiosity of an enormous number of people. By a little skilful management and artful simulation of mystery, a large crowd was attracted towards the yacht at Southsea. At a given signal the men on the yacht set full sail, and all over the sails appeared the words "Throne, the Royal Toilet-soap, is Luxury's Necessity." The captain has since gone on an advertising motor-car ride along the south coast.

MESSRS. JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD., Bank Quay Works, Warrington, have received the Royal warrant as manufacturers by special appointment to the King. In sending us a note of this appointment Messrs. Crosfield enclose a copy of their works pamphlet, which is an extremely interesting account of the various schemes in vogue at Warrington for the social improvement of the workers employed by the company. The motto used in the pamphlet is "Work should be the spontaneous expression of a man's best impulses," and we have no doubt the interest taken in the employees ensures results well worth the trouble which the organisation must involve. Messrs. Crosfield would no doubt be glad to send a copy of the pamphlet to any of our readers who are interested in the subject.

A GROWING BUSINESS.—The new premises of the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., at 47 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., demonstrate the confidence which the directors have in the development of their business. A C. & D. representative who inspected the new offices and workrooms the other day was considerably surprised at the accommodation and lighting of which the unpretentious exterior on the Viaduct gives no idea. The Holborn Viaduct entrance leads directly into well-appointed general offices, with rooms for managing director, secretary, typewriters, advertising experts, etc. Below a capacious floor is devoted to the labelling and packing of "capsuloids" and "tablones," and below that again, with an entrance from Farringdon Street, is the despatch department. The basement is taken up entirely for storage. The forty employees were all busily engaged in their various occupations, and as even greater developments are predicted in the near future their numbers will probably have to be increased. A branch is to be opened in Paris next month.

BREAST-DISCS.—Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, submit us specimens of the new breast-discs which they are bringing out. The discs are put forward as an improvement on belladonna breast-plasters, and there is no doubt they will prove less uncomfortable to wear and cleaner in use. The discs are made of absorbent cotton lint containing definite proportions of atropine dissolved in oleic acid—three strengths being supplied, containing 1, 2, or 3 grains of atropine in each disc. The discs (2-grain strength) have been tried in the maternity ward of a hospital, and the desired physiological action was obtained without any irritation or rash. The ease with which the discs can be removed is another strong recommendation, as they are merely fastened to the body by means of three narrow strips of adhesive plaster attached to each disc. The price at which the discs are sold is in their favour. Pharmacists would do well to introduce the discs to their customers in the medical and nursing professions, and we note that Messrs. Robinson & Sons are willing to send samples of the discs for trial purposes.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. J. T. WALTERS, chemist, is opening new premises at 13 Old Street, E.C.

MR. J. SMITH, chemist, has acquired the business at 292 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD., are about to open premises at 267 High Street North, East Ham, E.

MR. A. GREENWOOD WATKINS, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 78 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W.

MR. T. B. YOUNGER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Messrs. Frost & Harrison at 3 Eltham Road, Lee Green, S.E.

MR. HARRY COOK, chemist and druggist, King Street, Gravesend, has purchased the business of Messrs. Tribe & Lamb, at 211 High Street, Chatham.

A BUSINESS under the personal supervision of Mr. James Jones, chemist and druggist, has been opened at 4 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, by Messrs. James Jones & Co.

MR. HENRY TINKER, the proprietor of Tinker's dogmixture and Clarke's essence of rennet, has removed from Ashton-under-Lyne to more convenient premises at The Heights, Manchester.

MR. J. H. PEARSON, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his retail business in Narrow Bridge Street, Peterborough, to Mr. J. E. Saunders, of Narrow Street. Mr. Pearson is the *doyen* of the profession in Peterborough, and his shop has been continuously occupied by chemists for upwards of a century. Mr. Pearson will continue the wholesale portion of his business.

A "DAILY CHRONICLE" interviewer has been talking to Mr. W. P. Frith, the venerable artist, at Broadstairs. In the course of conversation the interviewer asked Mr. Frith who, among all the artists he had known, exerted the greatest influence on the public. Mr. Frith replied without hesitation,

Landseer. He was a great man. And, talking of Landseer and prices, that reminds me. Jacob Bell, who was a chemist in Oxford Street, and bought my "Derby Day," came to me and asked if I would care to see Landseer's latest work. I went like a shot, and there it was in his drawing-room—the famous "Dignity and Impudence" now in the National Gallery. Bell told me he had bought it, and bade me guess the price. But I was hopelessly out of it, for all Landseer, who was foolish in business matters, had asked and received was 50*l*.

Mr. Frith's picture of the "Derby Day" which Jacob Bell bought is now in the Tate Gallery.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Practise of Pharmacy in Glasgow.

SIR,—If your correspondent really believes that the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons can appoint "any person whom it may think fit" to practise pharmacy in Glasgow, I venture to think that the Law Courts would very soon disillusion him, should such proceedings be attempted. Of course, there is a sense in which anybody can "practise pharmacy," but if the letter means anything at all it sets up a claim which would certainly not be allowed to prevail. Ancient royal charters are very interesting in their way, but if any of their supposed privileges conflicted with the clear law of a modern Act of Parliament, the latter would certainly be held to supersede and render nugatory any hazy and indefinite rights, more particularly when these had fallen into desuetude. Yours very truly,

Edinburgh, August 21.

D. B. DOTT.

SIR,—I have had occasion frequently to consult Dr. Duncan's "Annals of the Faculty" which "A.F.F.P. and S." (C. & D., August 19) cites as his authority for the doctrine that the Glasgow Faculty still retains the power under its original charter to confer a qualification in pharmacy *per se* in Glasgow and certain adjoining counties, and also to regulate the practice of pharmacy within the same area. This is no doubt an historic fact, as is attested by the roll of members from the foundation of the Faculty compiled by Dr. Duncan. This roll, especially for the earlier period, includes the names of many persons variously designated according to the prevailing phonetic idiosyncrasy of the scribe "farmacion" or "farmation." Dr. Duncan also personally informed me that there are extant in the archives of the Faculty Hall licence-forms for the qualification in pharmacy, but he significantly added that no licence has been issued since the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and very few were granted for many years before that memorable event. Apart from the legal question of the lapse of power through disuse and the efflux of time, it is well known, as your correspondent grudgingly admits, that the Faculty have no desire or intention of resuming their right, or claim of right, in this respect. It is also a matter of history that the Faculty formerly exercised supervision and control over the practice of pharmacy in Glasgow, but the sole surviving relic of this function now consists in the appointment annually of two inspectors of drugs—an office which is always allotted to the youngest members of Council, and is understood to be purely honorific. There has been much waggish speculation over the walnuts and the wine as to what would befall these young men if, consumed with new-born zeal, they should present themselves on the premises of a real live and kicking chemist and druggist, registered under the Pharmacy Act, demanding to smell his ointments and taste his salts and senna. Persons of an heroic, not to say Homeric, imagination have had visions of Titanic strife; but soft, that way lie carnage and confusion! Assuming that the Faculty retains the power to bestow a qualification in pharmacy, it seems certain that such a status could not rank legally with the Pharmacy Act qualification; so that the Faculty licentiate would be as liable to prosecution for breaches of pharmacy law as any ordinary unqualified person. Touching the practice of pharmacy, save as to the use of statutory titles by an unqualified individual not incorporated under the Companies Acts, and the sale of scheduled poisons, that is not at present controlled by the State or any public body. Your correspondent would do his Faculty a much more material service if he could prove, from the chartered constitution and consuetudinary procedure of that constitution, that neither its licentiates nor fellows are amenable to the disciplinary decrees of the

General Medical Council. As it is, the Faculty does not require to revive its licence in pharmacy, since all its licentiates in medicine and surgery are *ipso facto* legally entitled to keep open shop for the sale of scheduled poisons. But what does this right avail when the G.M.C. ruthlessly ordains that it is "infamous conduct in a professional respect" for the shop-keeping licentiate to habitually employ unqualified assistants in pharmacy to conduct sales of scheduled poisons? If your correspondent would cover himself with immortal renown, let him ransack the muniment-chests in Bath Street until he discovers some parchment with the royal, if somewhat illegible, signature of one of those "successive kings" of whom he seems to have found more than the annalist of the Faculty, a parchment enabling the Faculty to disarm and defy the Draconic tribunal of Oxford Street, W.C., and endowing the Glasgow licentiate with the indefeasible right to keep open shop and conduct it in sublime disregard of the law and the prophets until the Clyde runs crystal clear and towering St. Rollox smokes no more. Yours truly,

Glasgow.

J. P. GILMOUR.

Irish Chemists' Salaries.

SIR,—May I draw your attention to the salaries offered to Irish qualified chemists? Only last week there appeared in an Irish paper an advertisement for a manager at the miserable salary of 80*l.* a year outdoor. Now I think that is almost an insult to the profession. When one considers that a young man serves his apprenticeship for a mere nothing, very often paying a high fee, and that he spends years in study, and that his fees for these studies, special grinds, and ensuing examinations are very high, and when he gets through it all and becomes duly qualified, is offered 80*l.* a year, it is very disheartening. If employers would only consider these things, I think their consciences would smite them when they offered such paltry remuneration. The worst of it is that many a man, after getting his Final, and, like "Micawber," waiting for something to turn up, has to be content with such a salary simply because he can't get anything better.

One hears of many strikes in these days, and the wonder is that chemists' assistants have not struck for higher wages before this.

Yours truly,

DISAPPOINTED L.P.S.I. (41/73.)

The Minor.

SIR,—Having seen "Minor Candidate's" letter following Mr. Wishart's I should like to say there are two reasons why the Preliminary should not be lessened. Firstly, it requires no head-breaking for a person of only average intelligence to pass the Second Class College of Preceptors', and the little knowledge it requires will not be useless if the chemist is to hold his rank as a professional, instead of becoming an ignorant tradesman; secondly, without the mental training produced a person cannot grasp the substance of the Minor examination itself, which would not then serve its purpose. A youth is usually apprenticed at the age of sixteen, giving five years to work up the two examinations, which will leave plenty of time for recreation, especially if the Preliminary is passed while at school. Under the system proposed by Mr. Wishart, the apprentice would indeed not know why he eats butter with bread, etc. As regards book-keeping I am in agreement with Mr. Wishart, as not all apprentices have or are given the opportunity of learning this.

Yours, etc.,

APPRENTICE. (44/68.)

Letters in Brief.

BLEACHING FEATHERS.—"Baron" (44/56) writes: "Can you tell me how exhibitors of poultry manage to bleach buff feathers white? I have tried H₂O₂ without result. I shall be obliged if you can shed some light on the matter."

Legal Queries.

Fulsatilla (39/35).—CANTHARIDES itself is in Part 1 of the Poison Schedule, while the "tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations" of cantharides are in the second part. Cantharides pomade does not come under any of the designations.

Leicester (44/16).—It is only chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists who are allowed to sell B.P. quinine-wine without a wine-licence. Grocers and other traders except chemists must take out a wine-licence.

Lex (39/21).—THE SALE OF POISONS.—A customer should be asked to sign the poison-book each time poison is bought.

Veritas (34/3).—(1) A MONTH'S NOTICE given on the 15th of the month expires on the evening of the 15th of the following month. The month referred to is a calendar month. (2) An employer is not bound to give references or testimonials regarding a previous employee.

J. W. B. (44/25).—It is impossible to give you advice of any value unless you send further particulars. The question is one which depends entirely on the construction of the agreement.

Transfer (38/64).—TRADE FIXTURES.—We do not think you would be entitled to remove the wooden partition between the shop and the back room, but we think that the joists forming the thrall to carry the barrels would be held to be trade fixtures, and you would be entitled to remove them during your tenancy, but not after it has expired. You must be careful, however, when removing the joists to make good any damage done, especially to the walls into which the joists are let.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

J. O'C. (42/18).—There is no book such as you require, but Lucas's "Book of Prescriptions" (8s., Churchill) gives specimen prescriptions to illustrate the methods of exhibiting every drug. The prescriptions are, however, anonymous.

A. B. (Valletta) (44/1).—The Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which was published on August 12, gives (p. 311) full particulars of how to qualify as an analyst.

Mosquito (43/63).—MOSQUITOES do not bite persons who use a kerosene emulsion on the skin. Cajuput and eucalyptus oils are also useful for the purpose of keeping off the insects. An alkaline lotion is best for recent stings, but lead lotion should be used when the inflammatory stage is reached.

F. F. (Durban) (37/43).—MIST. AMMONIACI CONC. (1-7) is made by rubbing down eight times the Pharmacopœia quantity of the ammoniacum with all the water until a perfectly smooth cream is obtained; the syrup of tolu is then added, and the whole passed through muslin.

B. & S. (34/61).—The manufacture of aerated waters and soluble essences is dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," a new edition of which has just been published. Sulz's "Treatise on Beverages" is devoted to the subject, but, as it is dated 1888, much important recent work is not included.

Storm (33/53) (1) STORM-GLASS.—We last gave the formula for the solution used in chemical barometers in the *C. & D.*, November 5, 1904, p. 770. (2) The new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is now ready.

E. H. R. (32/55).—FOX TERRIER.—The dog seems to be suffering from gastric catarrh as the result of an attack of distemper, but a dose of castor oil, followed by 2-gr. doses of pulv. antimonialis twice a day, or a bismuth and acid hydrocyanic, etc., mixture, and feed carefully on bread and milk for a time.

H. S. A. (39/38).—DRY SHAMPOO.—A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.* of April 1, p. 522. Other formulæ are given in the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 131.

J. L. (41/10).—(1) LIQUID CAUSTIC for warts we take to be glacial acetic acid. (2) Chloroform-water (B.P. 1885) will keep the quinine and iron citrate solution for a long time; boric acid is quite unsuitable. The citrate of iron and quinine makes a pleasanter preparation than tinct. ferri and quin. sulph.

Zemo (38/38).—AMMONIATED SHAMPOO with the ammonia fixed.—The use of ammonium carbonate or of ammonium chloride and calcium hydrate would answer your description, but we cannot say what is used in the case you mention without examining the powder.

C. R. P. (35/8).—IRRITATION OF DOG'S SKIN.—The skin irritation of the young spaniel may be mange, or, what is more likely, eczema, as the result of injudicious feeding. Dress the parts with sulphur ointment. Give 5-minim doses of liq. arsenicalis, and do not wash the animal for a time. The pine shavings can have no part in the trouble, and make a comfortable, clean bed. The food for a time should be light, such as bread and milk and fish.

L. S. B. (32/60).—MISCIBLE DISINFECTANT.—See *C. & D.*, October 29, 1904, p. 732, or December 24, p. 1031. "Pharmaceutical Formulas" also contains the information. Most of the wholesale drug-houses supply a miscible disinfectant such as you require.

Directory (31/68).—Kelly's "Directory of Chemists and Druggists," published at 20s. by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 182-4 High Holborn, W.C., is the work you require.

Frost (37/16).—PERMANENTLY FROSTING WINDOWS.—This is best done by grinding with sand or pumice (the sand-blast, we presume, not being available). Less permanent frosting is obtained by painting with a lead paint.

Y. B. E. (16/70).—We do not know the composition of the embrocation you mention, and if we did we should not publish it, as it is against our rules to aid in imitating proprietary medicines.

R. J. A. (31/9).—The use of rain-water is ample explanation of the darkening of the pyrogallol developer; use distilled water only. The pyrogallol should not have been exposed to the air; it should be as fresh as possible. We do not reply to these inquiries by post.

Analysis (35/32).—GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS.—The little paragraph at the bottom of p. 298 of our issue of August 12 answers your question.

Claude (37/11).—LOCKJAW IN A HORSE is correctly treated by purgative, and subsequent dosing with pot. brom. It is taken for granted that a veterinary surgeon would be called in as soon as possible, so that the cause may be found out and treated.

N. & Co. (245/40).—Our correspondent asks us for the names of ten or a dozen historical personages connected with pharmacy to be used in the decoration of a new pharmacy. Here are some to choose from:

Avicenna, born at Afshena, in Bokhara, 980, died 1039.

Galen, born at Pergamus, in Mysia, 131, died cir. 210.

Hippocrates, born in the island of Cos 460 B.C., died cir.

370 B.C.

Paracelsus, born at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1493, died 1541.

Rivierus, born at Montpellier 1589, died 1655.

Mindererus, born at Augsburg cir. 1570, died 1621.

Basil Valentine, born in Germany cir. 1410.

Glauber, born at Karlstadt 1604, died 1668.

Scheele, born at Stralsund 1742, died 1786.

Dalton, born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermonth, 1766, died

1844.

Davy, born at Penzance 1778, died 1829.

Priestley, born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, 1733, died 1804.

Lavoisier, born at Paris 1743, executed 1794.

Bacon, born near Ilchester 1214, died 1292.

Gesner, born at Zurich 1516, died 1565.

Berthollet, born at Talloire, near Annecy, Savoy, 1748, died

1822.

Boyle, born at Lismore 1626, died 1691.

Bell, born in London 1810, died 1859.

Bentley, born at Hitchin 1821, died 1893.

Redwood, born at Boverton, Glam., 1806, died 1892.

Martindale, born near Carlisle 1840, died 1902.

Liebig, born at Darmstadt 1803, died 1873.

Æsculapius, the god of medicine, and Hygieia, his daughter, are mythical.

Digitalis (34/17).—SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—To obtain this it is necessary to go to the country, although occasionally such berths are advertised in the *C. & D.*

Coloured Supplement. We have no reason to suppose that the salaries of assistants in the United States are better than here, when the cost of living is considered.

Agrioola (43/34).—HAIR ON FOAL'S LEGS.—To encourage growth of hair on foal's legs the following will be found useful:

Ol. ricini 5j.

Tr. canthar. 5j.

Alcohol. absolut. q.s.

To make a clear solution, sprinkle into the roots of the hair and well brush in with a "Dandie" brush, afterwards combing the hair in a natural way. The parts should not be washed or wetted except they become very foul, and then care should be taken to well dry the legs.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

23/8. Who are the proprietors of Wills' English pilules?

23/9. Who are special agents in England for Houbigant's perfumes?

43/32. Makers of plugs of calcium chloride and asbestos as used for keeping platinotype paper dry.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 24.

THE improvement noted in business last week continues, there being more inquiries for drugs and chemicals generally, so that the prospect for a good autumn trade is more hopeful. The principal feature is a 5s. reduction in quicksilver. Mercurials are, however, so far unaltered. Quinine is from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. better, but the interest this week centres in the Amsterdam auctions, the result of which is being eagerly watched. Ergot has been excited, and prices have risen sharply. Menthol has had another speculative spurt, the spot value having been driven up 9d. per lb., but closes easier. Cod-liver oil, too, is rising, and among other oils, castor, palm, and turpentine are firmer. Opium is quiet but firm. Vanilla was lower in auction. The following are the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Areca	Ammonia	Gum arabic	Quicksilver
Ergot	sulphate	(Soudan sts.)	Oil, linseed
Menthol	Camphor		Vanilla
Oil, cod-liver	(Jap. ref.)		
Oil, palm	Oil, castor		
Pepper, white	Oil, rape		
	Quinine		
	(sec. hands)		
	Senega		
	Turpentine		

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, August 24:—Carnauba wax is dull of sale at 255m. per 100 kilos. Japanese wax is firmer at 110m. per 100 kilos. Refined camphor is quiet at 600m. per 100 kilos., and ergot has advanced to 410m. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, August 24:—Business here has improved. Opium has further advanced to \$3.20 per lb. for druggists in case lots. Ergot is also advancing, to-day's quotation being 42c. per lb. Menthol is easier at \$2.20 per lb. Grindelia robusta has advanced to 15c. per lb., and for Norwegian cod-liver oil the demand is active at \$27.00. Mexican sarsaparilla is strong at 11c. per lb., and cascara sagrada is dull of sale at 6c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, August 24:—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 10,129 packages were offered, weighing 904,138 kilos., and containing 45,361 kilos. of quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 5,025 packages sold at an average unit of 5.75c. per half-kilo., compared with 5.80c. paid at the auction on July 13. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: English and American factories who bought the equivalent of 10,338 kilos.; the Brunswick factory 1,462 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories 1,154 kilos.; the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories 1,019 kilos.; and various buyers 6,705 kilos. The prices paid for manufacturing bark ranged from 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 57c. per half-kilo, and for druggists' bark from 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per half-kilo was paid. The 8 cases of alkaloids remained unsold, and 3 bales of coca-leaves realised 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the remaining bales 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general conditions of the heavy-chemical market continue unchanged from those indicated in recent reports. There is no great rush, but, at the same time, there is a continued steady and good demand, both on home and export account,

and a pleasing feature is that in the great majority of cases contract deliveries are well up to the mark. New business for early delivery is fair, whilst on forward account a full average for the season of the year has been completed. Values rule firm, with little fluctuation.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—The principal feature here at present is in forward business in bleaching-powder, and orders are being steadily placed at recent advanced figures.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The steadier tone reported last week has not only continued, but has improved. A better business has been done, especially on forward account, and values are firmer. Present nominal figures: Beckton 12l. 12s. 6d., Beckton terms, 12l. 10s., London 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s., Leith 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s., and Hull 12l. 5s. to 12l. 6s. 3d.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS.—A steady business is being done, and values have a tendency towards advancement. Chloride of barium, ordinary refined crystals in large casks, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton, and in bags 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton in 8 to 9 cwt. casks. The pure blanc fixe in dried condition continues in good demand and very steady at 8l. 10s. to 9l. 10s. per ton in casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, moves steadily at recent rates of 40s. to 100s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. The mineral carbonate of barytes, witherite, continues in exceptionally strong demand, and prices of various percentages are only nominal and subject to arrangement of delivery. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s. per ton in 7 to 8 cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium, 13l. to 14l. for crystal quality in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. The fused concentrated quality, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, solid in drums, 13l. 10s. to 15l., and crushed 30s. per ton more. Nitrate of barium in good average request and very steady, crystals at 17l. 10s. to 18l. per ton, and powdered at 17l. 15s. to 18l. 5s.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, August 22.

Our drug-market is quiet, and shows few alterations in prices since last week. The only article which meets with interest is

ERGOT OF RYE, which is advancing and getting scarcer. To-day quotation for Russian is 425m., and for Spanish 450m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is firmer at 80m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is dull and declining. Grey on the spot is quoted 240m., and forward 230m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR is quiet. Refined on the spot is offered at 615m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES steady; new crop is quoted 975m. per 100 kilo.

CASCARA-SAGRADA is dull of sale at 63m. to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC-ACID is firmer at 260m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI is also firmer at 90m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is quiet on the spot at 110m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN-SEAL ROOT is quiet. Canadian offering at 1,250m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium is still declining; spot is quoted 695m. and forward 550m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet at from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

IPPECACUANHA is tending firmer. Rio is quoted 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and Cartagena 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

OPIMUM is also firmer at from 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 19m. per kilo.

SENEGA is unsettled; present quotation is 600m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is advancing, first-pressing in barrels offering at from 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 49m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver is firmer at 90m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Palm-kernel steady at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. Chinese wood-oil on the spot is scarce at 68m., and August shipment 58m. per 100 kilos. in barrels.

OILS (ESSENTIAL) show no alterations of importance.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from August 15 to 23, inclusive: Acetate of lime (@ New York) 2,040 bgs.; acetone, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Fiume) 50; acid, acetic, (@ Fredrikstad) 54, (@ Rotterdam) 6; acid, boric, (@ Rouen) 30, (@ Leghorn) 78; acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam) 200 cks.; acid, citric, (@ Bordeaux) 32, (@ Marseilles) 74, (@ Antwerp) 4; acid, lactic (@ Hamburg), 33; acid, oxalic, 23; acid, salicylic, 4 cs. 2 cks.; acid, tannic, 19; acid, tartaric, (@ Bari) 28, (@ Genoa) 7, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Rotterdam) 22, (@ New York) 10 kgs.; albumen, (@ Havre) 10 cs., (@ Hamburg) 13 pkgs.; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 26 pkgs.; argol, (@ Bordeaux) 53, (@ Messina) 65; arrowroot (@ Natal), 50 cs.; arsenic (@ Oporto), 63; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 50; bismuth, (@ Valparaiso) 2 bars, (@ Sydney) 7 cs. ore, 8 cs. metal; bleaching powder (@ Hamburg) 219; borax (@ Hamburg), 34; calcium carbide (@ Fredrikstad), 653 dms.; canary-seed (@ Buenos Ayres), 1,680; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 122; cascara sagrada (@ New York), 440; cassia fistula (@ Dominica), 11 bgs.; chamomiles (@ Ghent and Antwerp), 46; chillies (@ Hamburg), 160; cinchona, (@ Bombay) 13, (@ Lisbon) 276, (@ Colombo) 54, (@

Batavia 23, (@ Paita) 35; coca-leaves (@ Colombo) 5; cochineal, (@ Pisco) 23, (@ Canary Islands) 62; cream of tartar, (@ Rotterdam) 16, (@ Bordeaux) 393, (@ Marseilles) 76; cuttlebone (@ Bombay) 83; dextrine (@ Harlingen) 30; drugs, (@ Hamburg) 30, (@ New York) 247; ergot (@ Hamburg) 3; euphorbium, (@ Mazagan) 30, (@ Mogador) 50; fennel-seed (@ Constantinople) 406 bgs.; gentian (@ Marseilles) 43; ginger, (@ Bombay) 159, (@ W. C. Africa) 31, (@ Jamaica) 25; glycerin, (@ Marseilles) 80 dms., (@ Amsterdam) 43; gum, unenumerated, (@ Bombay) 23, (@ Amsterdam) 56, (@ Alexandria) 46; honey, (@ Valparaiso) 242, (@ Jamaica) 17; insect-powder (@ Trieste) 12; kola, (@ Grenada) 1, (@ Colombo) 7, (@ W. C. Africa) 3; iodine (@ Iquique) 76 brls.; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 6 hhds., (@ Kingston) 3 puns.; liquorice-juice (@ Bordeaux) 20 cs.; liquorice-paste (@ Smyrna) 50 cs.; manna (@ Palermo) 3 bxs.; mastich (@ Smyrna) 4; myrrh (@ Aden) 39; nuxvomica (@ Marseilles) 200; oil, aniseed, star (@ Hamburg) 10 cs.; oil, castor, (@ Italy) 10, (@ Marseilles) 139; oil, cinnamon, 20; oil, citronella, 6 dms.; oil, cod-liver, (@ Aalesund) 100 brls., (@ Drontheim) 10, (@ Christiania) 35; oil, lime (@ Dominica) 1 cs.; oils, essential, (@ New York) 12, (@ Messina) 76; opium, (@ Constantinople) 10, (@ Smyrna) 102, (@ Calcutta) 41; orris (@ Leghorn) 5; potashes (@ Montreal) 25; potash carb., 20; potash cyanide (@ Hamburg) 55; potash permang. (@ Hamburg) 11; quicksilver (@ Leghorn) 500; roots and barks, (@ New York) 157, (@ Trieste) 33; rosemary leaves (@ Marseilles) 29; sandarac (@ Mogador) 76; scammonium (@ Smyrna) 6 cs.; shellac, 1,225; button lac, 487; soda bicarbonate (@ Antwerp) 200 cks.; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam) 140; senna (@ Alexandria) 125; sugar of lead, 14; tartar, (@ Barcelona) 101, (@ Messina) 36, (@ Naples) 23, (@ Marseilles) 28; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg) 21; turpentine, (@ Archangel) 443 brls., (@ Riga) 219; vanilla, (@ Auckland) 55 cs., (@ Marseilles) 33 cs.; wax, bees', (@ Havre) 13 srns., (@ Marseilles) 66 pkgs., (@ Valparaiso) 27 sks., (@ W. C. Africa) 66 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 49, (@ Morocco) 9, (@ Spain) 14; wax, ceresin, (@ Amsterdam) 10, (@ Bremen) 40, (@ Hamburg) 95; wine-lees, (@ Marseilles) 402, (@ Alicante) 556.

ACETANILIDE is quoted 10*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb., according to quantity.

ACID, ACETIC, is firm and in active demand, several makers being well sold ahead; 98 per cent. to 99 per cent. glacial is quoted 39*s.* per cwt.

ACID, CITRIC, remains firm and in improved demand at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* for English and 1*s.* 3*d.* for foreign.

ALCOHOL.—German potato spirit, druggists' quality, for home use, 56 and 68 o.p., is quoted 8½*d.* net per proof gal., delivered in bond.

ANISEED.—Russian sells slowly at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for rather common quality.

ANNATTO-SEED.—A small parcel of dullish Madras offered in auction last week was afterwards disposed of at 6*d.* per lb.

ARECA.—Stocks are in small compass, and the two first-hand holders now ask 20*s.*, an advance of 3*s.*

ARROWROOT.—Fair manufacturing St. Vincent has been sold at 1¾*d.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—An arrival of 170 bags has taken place.

CAMPHOR.—The demand for Japanese refined camphor has much improved of late, and firmer prices have been paid for consumption, including 1-oz. and ½-oz. sizes at from 2*s.* 5½*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Now 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is the lowest for 1-oz. size, no ½-oz. being obtainable.

CANARY-SEED is quiet at 67*s.* per quarter for screened River Plate. The quotation for Turkish for shipment is 66*s.*, c.i.f. terms, but little business is passing.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Dutch is very firm at 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for old crop on the spot. New crop, which is of inferior quality, is offered at 26*s.* per cwt., f.o.b. Holland, and at 27*s.* ex warehouse here.

CINCHONA.—The Amsterdam brokers received a telegram on August 17 stating that shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of August were 656,000 Amst. lbs., against 537,000 Amst. lbs. for the first half of August 1904.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auction to be held in Amsterdam on September 5 will consist of 105 tons Van Houten's, 13 tons de Jong, and eight tons Mignon.

COLOCYNTH.—Retail sales of Turkey apple have been made at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. *Pulp* is neglected at from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*

CORIANDER.—Madras is in fair demand at 23*s.* per cwt., but other kinds are neglected, owing to their high price.

CUMIN-SEED is steady at from 26*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for ordinary to good Morocco, and at 30*s.* to 32*s.* for Malta.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Good reboiled lump is now scarce and firmly held at 8*l.* 10*s.* Medium and low grades continue plentiful and are easier.

ELEM is firmer, one and about the only holder having raised his price to 50*s.* for fair slightly yellowish gum.

ERGOT continues a feature of interest, the market having been somewhat excited. Prices have advanced several times during the week, owing to the continued scarcity of offers from Spain and Russia and the depleted stocks on the spot. Values are from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. dearer, and, on a rising market, quotations as usual vary somewhat from day to day. Sales have been made on the spot at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10½*d.* for Russian, and 1*s.* 10*d.*, c.i.f., up to 2*s.*, c.i.f., being quoted. Spanish on the spot has been sold at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*, and 2*s.* 3*d.* is now asked, and for shipment 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*, c.i.f., is asked. From Russia several small parcels are offered, including fair at 1*s.* 10½*d.*, c.i.f., "subject to safe arrival."

FENUGREEK-SEED is slow of sale at 10*s.* per cwt. for Morocco.

GALLS.—A good business has been done at rather firmer prices, including Persian blue at 67*s.* 6*d.* spot. Greens are nominal.

GAMBIER.—*Cubes* have been sold at from 28*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Good Siam pipe partly dark is still held for 15*l.* per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—The remainder of the parcel offered in auction last week has since been sold.

GUM ARABIC.—Common Soudan sorts are easier at 28*s.* per cwt.

IODIDES.—The makers' prices remain firm at 13*s.* 9*d.* to 14*s.* per lb. for potassium, according to quantity. Resublimed is 16*s.* net and iodoform 18*s.* 2*d.*, in 28-lb. lots.

IRECACTUANHA.—There has been a good demand from the United States, some 25 to 30 bales having been shipped.

ISINGLASS.—At auction practically a thousand packages were offered, of which about one-third found buyers at barely steady prices generally. Brazil was steady to a shade easier. West Indian unchanged. Penang leaf rather firmer, tongue steady, and purse easier. Saigon leaf full up and long bought in. Bombay dull and in buyer's favour.

LINSEED is steady for fine qualities.

MENTHOL is about 9*d.* per lb. dearer on the week, owing to speculative demand. From 7*s.* 3*d.* up to 8*s.* per lb. has been paid for Kobayashi on the spot, but during the last two days no business is reported, and the tone is easier at the close.

OIL, ANISEED STAR, is steady with small sales at 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb. on the spot.

OIL, CASTOR, is firmer. Guaranteed pure Hull make is quoted for prompt delivery at 24*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for firsts; September delivery at 21*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for seconds; September to December delivery, 24*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for firsts; and October to December delivery, 22*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for seconds, ex wharf, London.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is firm at from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. spot.

OIL, CLOVE.—There has been a little movement and prices are firm at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to quantity.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on August 21 that the cod-liver oil market still continues to advance, and finest Lofoten non-congealing oil is now quoted at 91*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. A parcel of unrefined oil has recently been purchased at a figure that will not permit it to be offered below 96*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, when refined. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 6,910 barrels, against 4,488 barrels at the same time of last year. In London the market remains very firm and in upward tendency, in sympathy with Norway, and we hear that 100*s.* per barrel has been paid for finest Lofoten oil this week. Agents' quotations rule from 95*s.* to 100*s.*, c.i.f., and one of the agents is not quoting at the moment. It is

quite possible that when the autumn demand sets in we shall see a further improvement.

OIL, LAVENDER.—Reports in regard to the distillation of the new French essential oils, especially spike and lavender, are somewhat conflicting, and at the moment the situation is puzzling as to what the ultimate results will be. At present it looks as if high prices will again prevail this season for spike, the price of which to-day in London is 3s. 6d. per lb. for pure. There is a scarcity of pure French lavender oil on the spot, 10s. 6d. being named as a likely figure if such were to be had, and for a lower grade 9s. is named.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is steady at from 8½d. to 8½d. per oz.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is quiet at from 12s. 9d. to 13s. for American H.G.H., the lower price being for five case lots, and for pure Wayne County 11s. spot is quoted, importers quoting 10s., e.i.f., for September shipment.

OIL, WOOD.—Small spot sales of Hankow have been made at 33s. 6d. per cwt., being dearer.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* has declined to 17s. 6d. in pipes and 17s. 6d. to 17s. 7½d. in barrels. *Rape* oil is 3d. per cwt. firmer at 22s. 3d. for refined and 21s. 3d. for ordinary brown. *Lagos Palm* oil has advanced a further 6d. to 27s. per cwt. *Cottonseed* is again easier at 16s. for crude and 17s. to 19s. for refined. Both *Cochin* and *Ceylon Coconut* oils are unchanged at 34s. and 29s. per cwt. respectively. *Turpentine* has been advancing slightly almost throughout until 46s. per cwt. for American was reached—an advance of 1s. 6d. on the week. *Petroleum* is dull and unaltered at 7½d. per gal. for American water-white and 5½d. to 5¼d. for Russian.

OPIUM.—The demand has now fallen off, business having been of a retail character. Prices are unaltered, holders being still firm.

SMYRNA, August 12.—The market is still very active, the sales amounting to 331 cases, comprising 27 cases old choice *Karahissar* at the equivalent of 9s. 1d., 283 cases old *Karahissar* t.q. at 8s. 11d., 16 cases current *Adette* t.q. at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 7d., and 5 cases new *Adette* current t.q. at 8s. 1d. per lb. e.i.f. Of the above sales 283 cases were for the U.S.A., 27 cases for England and the Continent, and 21 cases for Constantinople. The market closes firm with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna amount to 556 cases, against 2,388 cases at the corresponding period of last year.

SMYRNA.—The sales for the week ended August 12 amount to 314 cases, including 265 cases *Karahissar* t.q. extra and 14 common current qualities for the United States, and 23 cases selected *Karahissar* t.q. for England. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, as sellers are now well supplied with funds for their pressing requirements. Rich qualities are getting very scarce, although the market is well supplied with lower grades. New crop of poor render, however, can be secured to-day at 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per lb. as to quality. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 539 cases, against 2,388 cases at the same period of last year.

PHENACETIN is quoted at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers have reduced their price by 5s. per bottle to 7l. 2s. 6d., but manufacturers of mercurials make no change so far.

QUININE is again firmer in second-hands, although business has been restricted owing to the desire to await the result of the Amsterdam bark-auction to-day. For small lots of good German sulphate from second-hands up to 9½d. per oz. has been paid, market closing with sellers at this price. There is a good inquiry from the United States, but the limits are below prices ruling here, and orders are difficult to fill.

SAFFRON.—Prices still remain comparatively low at from 25s. per lb. net for good B.P. quality up to 27s. net for finest. It is too early yet to say what the prospects for the new crop will be.

SANDARAC.—A small business has been done at steady values.

SARSAPARILLA.—The first-hand market still continues bare of grey Jamaica. In second-hands 1s. 5d. is quoted for grey and 1s. 3d. for Lima.

SCAMONIUM.—The market has been cleared of virgin at 30s. per lb.; seconds are quoted 20s. to 22s. per lb.

SENEGA is extremely scarce on the spot at the moment, so much so that holders have raised their asking price to 3s.

net, and this for old crop. Offers by cable quote new at 2s. 8d. c.i.f., and business is in progress at this figure.

SENNA.—Several arrivals of Alexandrian have taken place. Pods continue scarce and half leaf is quiet.

SHELLAC.—Quiet. Business on the spot has been small, middling to good TN selling at from 180s. to 182s. per cwt. There is a continued scarcity of fine orange descriptions, which are worth from 190s. to 200s. A.C. Garnet has been sold at 160s., and G.A.L. in circle at 145s. to 147s. 6d. on the spot. Futures of TN have been dull, the closing quotation for TN being 184s. for October, being 2s. dearer on the week, and for December 100 cases changed hands on Wednesday at 184s.

SPICES.—At auction no *Jamaica Ginger* was offered. About two hundred packages of *Cochin* and *Calicut* were offered, of which a few sold, including small and mouldy washed rough *Cochin* at 18s., and medium and small native cut at 37s. 6d. Rather small *Japanese* limes were bought in at 18s. Privately there has been a better demand for ginger lately at firmer prices, the sales including a large quantity of ordinary washed rough *Cochin* at 20s. At auction no *Pepper* was offered. Privately *Singapore* is dearer on the spot, with sales at 6d. per lb., and for arrival June-August shipment has been sold at 6½d. *White* pepper at auction was bought in at 1s. for fine *Singapore* in cases, and good bold at 7d. Spot is also dearer privately, 8½d. having been paid for *Singapore*, and for arrival prices are also higher, 8½d., e.i.f., having been paid for August-October shipment. *Pimento* was steady in auction, fair partly selling at 2½d. *Chillies* were quiet but steady, a few *Mombasa* selling at 28s. for fair red mixed yellowish. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were steady, and of *Cloves* 190 bales of *Zanzibar* were bought in at from 5¾d. to 5½d. for fair and 5½d. for darkish; fifty bales of *Zanzibar* stems sold at 1¾d. Privately the market for delivery has been quiet. Business was done at the close of last week at 5½d. for *Zanzibar*, but 5½d. is now quoted. October-December delivery has been sold at 5½d., but on Wednesday a small business was done at 5½d., and to-day there are sellers at 5½d. For arrival 6d. e.i.f. d/w is quoted, with buyers at 5½d.

SUGAR OF MILK is firm at 62s. 6d. per cwt. for best powder.

SULPHUR.—The following are current quotations: *Flowers* 6l. 2s. 6d., roll 6l., recovered 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s., and best thirds 76s. c.i.f. A monthly table of statistics from Messina shows that during July the exports from Sicily amounted to 23,571 tons of 13 Sicilian cantars, as against 28,707 tons in July 1904. Of this total Great Britain received 1,687 tons (1,300 tons more than last year), while the United States shipments were 6,790 tons, or 1,460 tons less than last year. The stocks in Sicily at the end of June amounted to 341,759 tons, being an increase of about 50,000 tons on the stocks at the corresponding period of 1904.

TRAGACANTH.—A fair business has been done at rather firmer prices. Good druggists' descriptions are quoted at from 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction over 800 tins were offered, of which about 600 tins were Seychelles. The demand proved small for good and fine beans (part of which were new crop Seychelles) and prices were again lower. Brown foxy and split ends were all sold at practically last sale's prices. Fair to good chocolate sold at 8s. 6d. for 7½ to 8 inch, 7 to 8 inch 6s. 9d., good 5½ to 7 inch 4s. 9d. to 6s., fair 3½ to 7½ inch 3s. 6d. to 5s., common 7 to 8 inch 4s. 6d., common 4 to 7½ inch 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., foxy 6½ to 7½ inch 3s. 9d., and common dry and foxy 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d., good split 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., fair 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., common and foxy 2s., slightly mouldy 2s., and mouldy 1s. to 1s. 6d. Common and foxy *Ceylon* sold at 2s. to 3s. 6d. for 4½ to 7½ inch, 7 to 8½ inch 4s. 3d., split 1s. 9d. to 2s., and mouldy 6d. to 9d.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Small sales of good squares have been made at 55s. per cwt. on the spot.

Ceylon Cardamoms.

As already intimated in the *C. & D.* (p. 338), the Ceylon Cardamom Ordinance was read a second time by the Legislative Council on July 24. During the discussion a point was raised as to whether there was any possibility of Ceylon-grown cardamoms being exported from the island as Indian produce, to which the Principal Collector of Customs replied that the total imports of cardamoms from India to Ceylon last year was 31 cwts.—a very insignificant amount. If cleared

from the Customs they would go out as Ceylon produce, and would be liable to this tax, but no cardamoms produced in Ceylon could possibly avoid the tax or go out without paying. Cardamoms from India are usually transhipped on board, and those of the Indian markets could not possibly be mixed up with those of Ceylon. They are kept in a separate part of the premises and in warehouses specially set apart for transhipment cargo. The Bill, which imposes an export duty of 1 cent per lb. on Ceylon-grown cardamoms, was read a third time and passed, and referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report. The latest export figures show the output of Ceylon cardamoms from January 1 to July 31 to be 443,193 lbs., which figures are not only well below those of the corresponding period of 1904 (600,300 lbs.), but also less than those of 1903 (511,756 lbs.). Of the Ceylon exports this year India has been the largest consumer, having received 201,779 lbs., the U.K. has imported 160,197 lbs., Germany 54,487 lbs., and the U.S.A. 13,857 lbs. We do not gather from these figures that the two latter countries are increasing their direct shipments.

Java Quinine.

"Our quinine factory," says the "Preangerbode," "has, after experimenting for some months, produced an article quite equal to the requirements of the trade, and which in appearance and quality need yield to that of no other factory. . . . Hitherto Java quinine has been much more dense than German make, added to which it lacked the absolutely white colour. Now, however, a method has been found in the Bandung laboratory to obviate these defects. Some months were necessary to prepare the factory for the new process of production, and the result is a complete success. The product is beautiful, and exceeds in whiteness and clearness the product of the German factories, and where 100 English ounces of the latter would require a tin of 12.4 litres, for the same weight of Java quinine a tin of 20.7 litres is necessary."

Mr. Albert Zimmermann, of New York, who has returned from a trip to Java and India to investigate the cinchona and quinine industry, states, in the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter," "that the annual production of cinchona bark in Java is approximately eighteen million pounds a year, but the production is on the decrease because of the diminished use of quinine. . . . About 1½ million pounds of bark are used by the Bandung factory." Mr. Zimmermann, also alludes to the fact, above stated, that the Bandung factory will soon be able to produce a white and bulky product. The planters, he says, encourage the establishment of another factory at Java to manufacture crude quinine to be exported to the various consuming markets, where it can be refined according to the individual methods of the houses handling the product. Referring to the consumption of quinine in the United States, Mr. Zimmermann believes that it is chiefly due to the improved sanitary conditions, especially in the south, where they have made considerable progress in their attempt to kill malaria. Another reason for the diminished use of quinine is, according to Mr. Zimmermann, the increased use of coal-tar products, such as acetanilide and phenacetin. Individual planters are in favour of selling or making contracts direct, exclusive of the Amsterdam auction, and, finally, it is interesting to note that the Dutch Government is now considering the levying of an export-duty on cinchona, and this question will probably be definitely decided in from six to eight months.

Chinese Camphor.

Writing from Amoy on June 2 the British Consul at that port states that the Chinese provincial authorities have been obliged to cancel the monopoly in camphor granted by them to a Japanese syndicate, and compensation was in due course paid to the British firms whose camphor had been seized and confiscated in the interior. Confidence among the native producers still seems to be wanting, however, and it is said that the Japanese agents are indirectly attaining their object by buying up in advance all the camphor produced at rates which are prohibitive to the British merchants. The total export last year thus amounts to only 129 piculs (17,200 lbs.) of camphor and 26 piculs (3,466 lbs.) of camphor oil, as compared with 162 piculs (21,600 lbs.) of camphor and 132 piculs (17,600 lbs.) of camphor oil exported during the previous year. The trade in this most promising article of export, which, if left uninterfered with, would soon assume important proportions, appears to be the only one left of interest to foreigners, all other local products being only such as are in demand by natives, especially in the Straits Settlements.

Spanish Almond Trust.

Consul Birch, of Malaga, reports that a syndicate which will probably control the almond market has been formed by the seven principal Malaga exporters. "Compania Almondrenera," the corporate name of the "trust," is a limited liability company, and the shares, 200 in number, are divided among the following mercantile houses: Bevan & Co., Garret & Co., Rein & Co., T. Casado S. en C., Federico Gross & Co., Cumming & Vandulken, and Fermin Alarcon en Liq. The syndi-

cate will have to do only with the purchase of the almonds from the growing districts, and will not intervene with respect to the ultimate sales to American and European buyers. Each local exporting house will retain its identity, and business will be conducted along lines followed in past seasons. The purpose of the trust, its organisers frankly admit, is to reduce first-cost prices and to eradicate certain alleged abuses heretofore practised by local speculators and brokers. Roberto F. Bevan and Thomas K. Geary, composing the firm of Bevan & Co., are to be the salaried managers of the company. They will buy the almonds, either direct from the growers or through brokers, and store them in their warehouses. These will then be subject to the demands of the members of the syndicate, to whom the almonds will be sold at a price contingent upon the exigencies of the situation.

Chinese Cassia Lignea.

One of the most valuable exports from Wuchow to foreign countries is cassia lignea, of which no mention appears in the Customs returns. Almost all the cassia plantations are situated within the prefecture of Wuchow, yet the whole of the export goes by junk to Canton, whence it is shipped *via* Hong Kong to Europe and the United States. Why the cassia should not be shipped direct to Hong Kong from Wuchow instead of being taken to Canton for the purpose is a trade mystery which the British Consul at Wuchow does not pretend to understand. The extra cost of the detour must be considerable, and there is no apparent advantage to be gained by it. The business is a monopoly at Canton for certain German merchants, but the Consul believes that any firm with capital who would engage in the business at Wuchow would soon cut out any competitors at other ports. No figures are available to show the value of the cassia exported from this province, but, judging from the Canton returns, it must well exceed 100,000*l.* annually, though a small quantity is also produced in Kuangtung.

Macassar Oil.

W HETHER Rowland's famous product is prepared from the seeds of *Schleichera trijuga* has never been authentically settled, but Mr. David Hooper, in the "Agricultural Ledger," supplies some notes of the commerce of *Schleichera trijuga*, which is supposed to be the source of Macassar oil. The tree *Schleichera trijuga* is known also as the kum tree or the Ceylon oak. It is found in Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras; it flowers in the hot weather and the fruits ripen in the rains. Two or three Calcutta firms are interested in the seeds, which are brought from Orissa in June to September. The seeds are called paka seeds in Calcutta, a name unfamiliar among those handling commercial products. The source of the seeds having been discovered, the Inspector-General of Forests instituted inquiries with regard to the prevalence of the tree in India and possible markets for the seeds. It is estimated that over three thousand maunds of seeds may be procured from the Singhbhum Division at a cost of Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-4 per maund. At Raipur, in the Central Provinces, it is said that thirteen thousand maunds might be obtained at 10 annas per maund. Bombay, Madras, and Burma could supply the seed in smaller quantities should demand arise; Pegu, for instance, producing five thousand pounds per annum. At present there are difficulties in the way of regular supplies of the seed due to the fact that they are used as food by man and animals and to the fact that lac cultivation has an exhausting effect on the tree. The practice of lopping the branches for fodder interferes with the fruit-bearing capabilities of the tree. Attention having been drawn to the value of the seeds as a source of a superior oil, it is probable that in the future the seeds will be more regularly collected and placed on the market.

KNOW NOW WHAT THEY HAVE MISSED.—A firm of chemists in the British West Indies, in renewing their subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, write: "We are sorry we did not take it up before, as it is so good. We appreciate it very highly, and every chemist and druggist ought to have it always at hand."

SOAP IN TRINIDAD.—The imports of soap into Trinidad, notwithstanding the existence of a local factory, average over 30,000*l.* per annum. Blue mottled soap commands by far the largest sale, and this has never been successfully manufactured on the spot. The local establishment only attempts to compete in brown. The trade in high-priced fancy soap is necessarily restricted; but amongst the masses the consumption of the ordinary washing-soaps, which come in boxes containing twenty bars, weighing 56 lbs. net, is large, and forms the great bulk of the trade.

YOUNG German Chemist, not qualified, speaking fluently English and French, well up in all kind of Dispensing, good business man, with several years' experience in France, good references, desires situation in England or in an English colony; engagement can be made for several years. Offers, with salary, to Guido Graichen, 11 Rue de Bourgogne, Paris.

JAY MACK'S Expert Locum "sets your mind at rest"; Major London 1893; experience North, Midlands, and South; sold own business, conducted successfully 8 years; thorough reliable business man; good-class businesses; free after August; terms £3 3s. week, with board and rail expenses. Stamped postcard for reply to Jay Mack, 12 Brunswick Place, Hanley, Staffs.

YOUNG Frenchman (highest references) seeks situation with Chemist or Druggist; good knowledge of French Pharmacy; can teach French language to young boys. Write to L. Prunier, 26 Rue de Grammont, Paris.

WHOLESALE.

STOCKKEEPER. Packer, Despatch-clerk; 5½ years' reference. "Cannabis," 37 Martin Street, S.E.

AS Traveller; 25; energetic; qualified; South Coast or West of England. 123/15, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller wishes to Represent good London or Manchester firm in Liverpool. 119/35, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (23) desires position as Clerk; good knowledge of Drugs and Sundries. "R. S.," 27 Hardwicke Street, Dublin.

ANALYTICAL and Research Chemist requires a post in Manufacturing house. "Demonstrator" (127/16), Office of this Paper.

WET or Dry Counter.—Good Junior, disengaged, satisfactory reference, wishes Position in provincial house. 125/19, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, experienced, town and country, desires re-engagement; Wholesale Druggist's preferred. 124/15, Office of this Paper.

AS Traveller for good Wholesale Firm, Drugs, Sundries, or Photographics; tall; abstainer; aged 23; well up in Chemists' requirements. Dickinson, Lecture Room, Ambulance.

TRAVELLER desires re-engagement with first-class house; good Salesman, hard worker, and knows Drug-trade intimately; South Coast preferred. 122/6, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (31; 14 years' Wholesale experience) desires appointment as Manager, Laboratory Chemist, or Representative. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist seeks position of trust with Wholesale firm, or would manage a Retail Pharmacy at remunerative salary; undeniable references. 123/32, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Pharmaceutical Chemist (37) seeks engagement in England or abroad with Manufacturing Chemist or Wholesale Druggist; highest references. 123/19, Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSE Manager or other responsible position required by Gentleman who will be at liberty end of this month; long experience and best references. "Fidus" (126/4), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (22), with good knowledge of requirements of Medical Men, and with good Wholesale experience, desires situation as Traveller or in Wholesale. Apply, "F. P." (124/30), Office of this Paper.

DRUGS, Sundries, Bottles, &c.—A successful Traveller is open to re-engagement; aged 33; long experience and excellent references; good connection in London and Country; side lines on commission not accepted. Write, 124/16, Office of this Paper.

COMMERCIAL Gentleman, good connection with Druggists and Doctors in Eastern and South-Eastern counties, desires re-engagement as Traveller, or would accept appointment as Manager to Provincial Wholesale firm. "Drugs," 123/20, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (25), with 10 years' experience in Chemist businesses, having acquired experience in all branches of Photography, is open to Represent any good Chemist or Photographic business (Wholesale), or Manage either or both in the Retail; disengaged end of September. Letters only. 121/10, Office of this Paper.

FOREWOMAN.—A capable energetic woman, possessing Minor qualification, shortly desires re-engagement as Superintendent of Female Labour engaged in light manufacturing processes, packing, &c.; highest references and testimonials. "Velma" (39/59), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (29), compelled to relinquish lucrative position in South Africa for family reasons, desires Home employment as Traveller or Manager of South African Department for good Wholesale firm; thoroughly experienced wholesale and retail; late wholesale manager; arriving London end of year; first-class references. Write, in first instance, to present employer—home on holiday—"Johannesburg" (66/30), Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGENCY.—Well-known and old-established Firm, with good connection, wants Agency; Showrooms at Cape-town, and Travellers constantly covering country. Lists and proposed terms to "L. M." 417, Messrs. Deacons, Leadenhall Street, E.O.

WANTED. Exclusive Sale for British Products.—A German Wholesale firm (Leipzig), with best connections of trade (Druggists, Essence-distillers, Perfumers, &c.), solicits general agencies for British products of the Drug, Chemical, or Pharmaceutical lines; best references. Please address, "L. Z., 4038," c/o Rudolf Mosse, Leipzig, Germany.

WANTED, a Wholesale House, who would be inclined to take up Continental Agency for the introduction of a Special Toothpaste commanding a large sale. For particulars, apply, "A. F." (120/15), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL OFFER TO CHEMISTS.—Our new book of Original Designs and Ideas for Advertisers, entitled "The Ad. Illustrated," contains over 100 smart designs, with appropriate wordings; brimful of suggestions for Newspaper and General Advertisements; published at 6d.; as a special offer, we will send copy to the first 100 applicants for 3 stamps. B. Whitworth Hird (Lim.), Advertising Specialists, Norwich.

CHEMIST'S Fittings.—10 ft. range of mahogany drug drawers with glass labels and knobs and lockers under; 10 ft. mahogany-top serving counter; 6 ft. dispensing screen with counter under; desk and perfume case; bent-glass counter case and French scales; £25 the lot.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Radduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

PATENT CHINAWAY SYPHONS combine important hygienic and mechanical features; extremely simple construction; very strong; stringent acid tests have demonstrated that metallic contact of the contents is absolutely impossible. Chemists filling their own siphons should write for sample and full particulars to sole manufacturers, Idris & Co. (Limited), Syphon Manufacturers, 35/43 King's Road, St. Pancras, N.W.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—102 Camwal ordinary, 6s. 3d.; 100 Geo. Coverdale ordinary, 15s. 9d.; 50 Peck Frean preference, 21s. 6d.; 200 Idris "A" preference, 22s. 4½d.; 4 Harrison Barber, £3 7s. 6d.; 80 A. & F. Pears ordinary, 32s. 9d.; 100 Ilford ordinary, 16s. 9d.

WANTED (subject).—50 Camwal preference, 12s. 4½d.; 100 ordinary, 5s. 6d.; 250 Idris "A" ordinary, 27s.; 200 "A" preference, 21s. 9d.; 25 R. White & Sons preference, £2 17s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

GREAT Bargains in Second-hand Fittings.—The fittings of a shop 14 ft. by 12 ft., £32; 1 nest of 15 counter-drawers, 35s.; 1 ditto of 8 ditto, 17s. 6d.; 144 stoppered rounds, assorted sizes and gold-labelled, £5 17s. 6d.; 108 recessed-label ditto, £8; 6 ft. counter with glass-case front, £4; 8 ft. ditto with panelled front, 65s.; 4 ft. wall-case, £5 10s.; 3 ft. bent-front glass counter-case, 50s.; 6 ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £5 10s.; 2 ft. perfume-case and desk, 50s.; 4 ft. nest of counter-drawers, 42s.; 12 ft. range of pine drug-drawers, gold-labelled, £6; 12 ft. ditto mahogany, with bevelled glass labels, £8 10s.; 1 nearly new pill-machine to cut 36 pills, 20s.; 1 ditto to cut 12 pills, 10s.; 1 set of 1 each No. 2, 6, and 12 compo. mortars and pestles, 17s. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters for Second-hand Fittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.**

OIL OF LEMON, pure new season's B.P. 25-lb. coppers, 1s. 9d. per lb.; best Vanilla Essence, 3s. 6d. lb.; 1 lb. sample 4s. post free; finest Oil of Neroli, 4 ozs. 24s., single ozs. at 7s.; Synthetic Otto of Rose, 7s. 6d. per oz.; Pot. Iodide B.P., 13s. 3d. per lb. for 5 lbs. upwards. Lowest prices quoted to cash buyers for all chemicals, essential oils, &c. Marshall & Co., 39 Warwick Lane, E.C.

CHEMISTS Commencing or Making Alterations.—A large stock of high-class second-hand up-to-date Chemists' side-fittings, drawers, shelving and cornice, wall-cases, dispensing-screens, window-enclosures, and glass shelves, glass fascias, stall plates and signs; bargains. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shop Fitter and Shop Front Builder, Steam Works 163-165 Old Street, London, E.O.

Pharmacy at Lyons.

LYONS, though the "half-way house" between Paris and the Riviera, is the most "Anglo-Saxon," if one may be allowed the expression, of all French cities. This unattractive riverside town in the midst of the prettiest of countries, with its narrow roadways, the somewhat grimy houses of the central streets, and the quiet busy style of its inhabitants, always reminds one more of England than of France. The Lyonnais, too, calm and undemonstrative (but a most satisfactory man to do business with as a rule), essentially a home bird, proud of his table and cellar and little summer residence in the suburbs, seems far more akin to the "city man" than the Parisian boulevardier or the effusive outdoor-living Provençal whom one finds but a hundred miles or so further south. The pharmacies in the working-class quarter of the town to some extent confirm the illusion. Their titles are amusingly French; the "Bee," the "Three Stones," and the "New Lyon" were three specimens I noticed, writes our correspondent, but there is something of that window-display and general commercial air which distinguishes the average English chemist's shop from the more strictly professional type of continental *officine*. Thinking it would be interesting to follow up some of the details of the profession in a city which seemed so different from Paris, I looked up the address of the Lyons Society of Pharmacy and took the trolley tram to the Bourse, which is the Lyons equivalent for the London omnibus to the Bank. I found the address in question was simply the pharmacy of Dr. Philippe, President of the Society. The *O. & D.* was, I found, well known to him, and I noticed the article on "Japanese Pharmacy" in a recent issue was reproduced in the Society's "Bulletin." Business at Lyons is not, he said, very brisk just now owing to various causes. The abolition of the Octroi—an excellent thing in its way—has led to heavy rates, and consequent high rents and a temporary stoppage in the building-trade, and the silk-trade, it appears, is also a little dull. The "Mutualist" pharmacies (*officines* founded by benefit societies for the use of their members) have naturally developed in an industrial city like Lyons. "Not that they affect my own business," said Dr. Philippe, "but I am afraid it is not the same with my *confreres* in the working-class quarters, the Guillotière and the Croix Rousse" (the former is the "Borough" of Lyons over on the "Surrey side" of the Rhone, and the latter might be compared to Clerkenwell and City Road districts). "And do they pay, these Mutualist pharmacies?" I asked. "No, they do not meet their expenses. We went very carefully into the figures and published them last year in our 'Bulletin,' and they show a clear deficit. You are aware, of course, that the municipality votes them an annual subvention."

THE LYONS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY

is a flourishing body. The membership has increased from 110 in 1901 to nearly 200, and the last balance-sheet showed an expenditure of 1,557f. against 2,952f. of receipts; a result on which the zealous and vigilant treasurers, MM. Damiron and Rochoaix, are to be duly complimented. A crusade was recently started against herbalists illegally practising pharmacy. The number of culprits revealed by a searching inquiry was somewhat startling, and included not only herbalists but grocers and quacks of all kinds. In many cases the poverty of the offenders was such that it was judged undesirable to commence legal proceedings, but sufficient prosecutions were carried out to make the Society a terror to evildoers. Professor Florence, the local pharmacy and herbalists' shop inspector, is in every way inclined to give cordial support to the pharmacists in this matter. The closing of pharmacies at noon on Sundays is general in Lyons during the summer months, and a few continue the practice during the winter. The publication in the local daily press of the address of the pharmacy remaining open "for service" is a happy idea and has gone far to make the Sunday closing popular among the public. An effort is being made to extend the idea to the doctors—i.e., that one doctor in each part of the town should take all the Sunday service by turns and have his name and address posted up in the pharmacy which remained open; but the medical profession do not seem to favour the idea. There are many other details I learned from the worthy President, and then

ventured on a few personal questions. His title of doctor is medical, it appears, and two or three of the Lyons pharmacists are, like himself, M.D.s as well as "pharmaciens," but have decided in favour of the latter profession.

The window of the handsome modern corner *officine*—the American who "guessed every block in this city had a drug-store at one corner and a bar at the other" was not far out so far as Lyons goes—contains some fifty old mortars, all of small size but of very varied design, and in many cases curious workmanship. These, M. Philippe told me, were collected by his predecessor, M. Monvenoux, and have been described in a work M. Grand-Carteret, the well-known writer on this subject, has published on the antiquities of Lyons. There is much more to interest the pharmacist in Lyons—the Mixed Faculty at the handsome modern university on the banks of the stately and swift-flowing Rhone, the rue Lanterne with its quaint "pharmaceutical menagerie" of drug-store signs, the curious old pharmacy in the Hôtel Dieu, the church next door where the Guild of Apothecaries were wont to meet in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, etc. But my time was short, as one's time is apt to be in this busy city, and I took the tram to Perrache and the train to Paris.

At the Counter.

THE COLLECTION OF A DECADE.—Mr. John Emerson, of West Hartlepool, has sent us a long list of shop orders collected by him during the past ten years. We select a few of the quaintest specimens: Sun tonce, moss almanack, fire of balsam, oround, horrace root, 1 oz. of sagridago, Hannah seed, 1d. aiana wine and oil of arnots, paccelar scent, samfaredat quine, vulcalyphlyous oil, tinkermoma, eduge-lorne, cousfley zink, box tandin sarret, heart soleing oil, box of Grediers powder, lenorg lexterity, kotch of nell, harpodilldok, cere picerre, gumacin, best spinners, syrip of trellhue, gum due acho, norlige powders, burglars' pitch, fornasio, please supply bearer with a fermenter, progside of agtine fore the hir, 2d. gum-qu-i-gum, perrygor, S. rubber, T. rubber, O annseed, Londor, hearts own. All these are more or less decipherable, but the following required some consideration: "3d. of sprese of Hogden varce"; "2d. bottle of fermcher pace."

AN IRISH BATCH.—From Mr. J. D. Carse, of Belfast, we have original scripts showing some Hibernian curiosities. Among them are: "Belladam leminent"; "oil of gubiler, tinker of ruborb, sweet mither, and oil of luiblin"; "uilipical oil"; "kian-peper"; "rakenut"; "circups guills." From Whitla's Pharmacy, Monaghan, we have a request for "Kiboleaset it is too dist in feet a small huse."

"I DINE OFF POT ASS."—So ran a noontide order received by a chemist in Norfolk.

"1d. Pacet pispemgrate of Potach," is a recent request addressed to Mr. Fitt, of Norwich.

Mr. B. J. Kent, Boston, tells us that an old countryman came into his firm's pharmacy and asked an assistant in a very confidential manner, if they kept such things as small-tooth combs; on being told that they did, he replied, "Well, I'm blowed! I've heerd of toothbrushes but I niver heerd afore as there was sich things as combs for the teeth." He eventually took one, after inspection, when it dawned on him that they were not for combing the teeth.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.
- Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.
- Imperial College of Chemistry, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
- City of London College, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.
- Leeds College of Chemistry, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
- Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.
- West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 9, 1905.)

- "ARMALAC"; for chemicals and anticorrosives. By the Massachusetts Chemical Co., 170 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 259,509.
- "ASPTPHONE"; for disinfectants in Class 2. By H. Murphy, 11 Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W. 272,469.
- "DUSTOLO" ("Dust" disclaimed); for a floor-dressing. By the Sanitary Floor Co., 177 Temple Chambers, E.C. 273,023.
- "MAYFLOWER"; for chemicals. By T. & H. Briscall & Co., Windsor Buildings, George Street, Liverpool. 273,708.
- "RUMENESE"; for veterinary preparations. By F. Hewthorn & Co., Ltd., 70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 274,115.
- "EUDRENINE"; for a chemical. By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 274,456.
- "ZEPPEO"; for an ointment. By G. W. Taylor, 19 Saxon Street, Burnley, and J. Spencer, 6 Ambrose Street, Manchester. 272,940.
- "SERICON"; for a medicine. By Cole & Elkington, 223 High Road, Lee, S.E. 274,093.
- "THORAC"; for chemicals. By W. Harrison Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W. 274,176.
- "SORAIS"; for goods in Class 48. By Alfred Bishop, Ltd., 48 Spelman Street, N.E. 273,481.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 16, 1905.)

- "NOBRAH"; for photographic chemicals, films, etc. By Kodak, Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 272,979.
- "AQUAZINE" ("Aqua" disclaimed); for a medicine. By D. McCutcheon, 567 Duke Street, Glasgow. 273,592.
- "ALOFAS"; for chemicals. By R. Hoare, 153 Cornwall Road, Bayswater, W. 273,701.
- "TOINOCO"; for medicated toilet-paper. By J. T. Powell, 3 Unity Street, Bristol. 273,765.
- "PERPEPSIA"; for a medicine. By W. G. Bishop, 31 Guilford Street, W.C. 273,844.
- Device (essential particular) of tree, wording "Lignum-vitæ" and two screw corks; for bottle-stoppers. By A. Harrison, Ltd., Hemans Street, Bootle, Liverpool. 272,282.
- Picture of man in stocks; for cementing-compositions. By the Vulite Co., Ltd., 25 Euston Square, N.W. 271,102.
- "OPGA"; for perfumery. By Odol Chemical Works, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 272,673.
- Combination of devices and the words "Au Temple de Flore"; for a dentifrice. By A. & N. Landon, 67 Rue Montorgueil, Paris. 265,082.
- "STAMSOPE"; for detergents, etc., and for perfumery. By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., East London Soap Works, Bow, E. 274,072, 274,073.
- "GYP"; for soft soap. By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, E. 271,315.
- "WYCHIA"; for an aperient water. By H. F. Christie, Queen Street Stores, Droitwich. 274,130.
- Picture of fancy dish filled with sweets; for an after-dinner peppermint in Class 42. By A. P. Richardson, 439 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 273,082.
- "OLIVENE" ("Olive" disclaimed); for an oil compound for use in soapmaking. By C. Hervey, 249 Ordsall Lane, Salford. 273,228.
- "TAKALATES"; for a medicine. By A. England, 26 Bramah Road, North Brixton, S.W. 274,458.
- "SEDEFF"; for chemicals. By W. Harrison Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W. 274,175.
- "FORMATONE" ("Formate" disclaimed); for a medicine. By Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W. 274,118.
- "URICOSE" ("Uric" disclaimed); for a rheumatic medicine. By F. Mouillot, 4 Broad Court Chambers, Bow Street, W.C. 273,971.
- Facsimile signature of applicant written through "Trional"; for chemicals. By L. F. Riedel, 12/13 Gerichtstrasse, Berlin, N. 99, Germany. 273,851.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."

A NEW and much enlarged edition of this popular book is now ready. There have been five editions up to now, the first having been published on March 29, 1898. Previous editions contained 672 pages, but the one which has just appeared extends to 887 pages. The new edition embodies three years' accumulation of notes and formulas, and includes three new chapters, one of them devoted to agricultural and horticultural preparations, another to photographic chemicals and solutions, and a third to bacteriological and microscopic reagents. There is also considerable rearrangement, which has been done in order to facilitate reference. In revising the work the fact has been kept constantly in view that its appreciative acceptance in all parts of the globe is primarily due to explanatory notes and information in connection with the formulas which are not usually found in formularies. By occasional references to patent literature, as well as additions to the notes, it is hoped that those who are willing to work out processes will have material assistance from the volume. Altogether about 2,000 new formulæ have been added, and some idea of the enlargement of each section is given by the following contrast:

Section	Previous Edition Pages	New Edition Pages
Toilet preparations and specialities ...	60	68
Preparations for the hair ...	53	65
Dental preparations ...	37	44
Perfumes ...	57	68
Beverages ...	58	63
Culinary and household requisites ...	90	105
Horticultural and agricultural preparations	—	34
Writing materials ...	33	37
Varnishes, polishes and stains ...	22	22
Lozenges ...	11	14
Miscellaneous preparations ...	27	27
Photographic chemicals and preparations ...	—	22
Galical and medicinal preparations ...	197	273
Bacteriological and microscopic preparations	—	8

The price of the new edition is 10s. net, or by post 10s. 6d. It will be obtainable from any of the following houses at the published price in Great Britain:

Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool.
 Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London.
 Bleasdale, Ltd., York.
 Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London.
 Edwards, W., & Son, London.
 Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London and Liverpool.
 Faulding, F. H., & Co., Adelaide.
 Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne.
 Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Glasgow.
 Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.
 Gower, J., Waterloo, Liverpool.
 Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.
 Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.
 Holmes, W. & R., Glasgow.
 Ismay, John, & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Auckland, N.Z.
 Lennon, Ltd., London and Cape Town.
 Lewis, H. K., 136 Gower Street, London.
 Lynch & Co., Ltd., London.
 Maw, S., Son & Sons, London.
 May, Roberts & Co., London.
 Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd., London.
 Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.
 Potter & Clarke, London.
 Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.
 Raimes & Co., York.
 Sanger, J., & Sons, London.
 Sharland & Co., Auckland, N.Z.
 Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London.
 Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Sutton & Co., London.
 Thompson, John, Ltd., Liverpool.
 Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York, will also hold stock of the book and supply it duty-paid; so will the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, Fink's Buildings, Melbourne.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

DEPOSIT SYSTEM.—Subscribers should especially note that in dealing with strangers it is a wise precaution to take advantage of our Deposit System. We emphasise this because it has been brought to our notice that certain unscrupulous persons are endeavouring to obtain goods advertised here without payment. The deposit system is a perfect protection to both seller and purchaser.

The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column remits the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited to the advertiser when advised to do so by the purchaser. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of £3 or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The Commission is payable by the purchaser, and should be included in the money sent to us. Cheques should be made payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE**, and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED**.

FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW IT PAYS TO WATCH THE EXCHANGE COLUMN.

A Chemist, writing on August 22, says:—

"I enclose cheque for my subscription to the 'C. & D.' I may mention I have cleared my 10s. many times during the year through your Exchange Column. Only last week the profit on an article bought through the Exchange Column paid my year's subscription."

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Wills's Minor books, to date, half price, 11s. 3d.; list on receipt. EATON, 21a Yukon Road, Balham, S.W.

Nicolas Lemery's "Pharmacopée Universelle" (see last week's "Xrayser"), fifth edition, Paris 1764, French and Latin, 2 vols. quarto, 1,285 pages; good condition; offers. BURGESS, Chemist, Guernsey.

What offers? Chemistry—Newth, Remsen, Wills; Analysis—Muter, Wills, Clowes and Coleman Quantitative, Davis's Volumetric; Botany—Vine, Edmonds; Stewart's "Light and Heat"; Materia Medica—Knight, Wills (illustrated); Stirling's "Prescriptions"; Wills's Latin books; Gadd's "Synopsis"; "CHEMIST," 224 Old-harbour Lane, Brixton, S.W.

FORMULÆ.

Brilliant liquid cochineal, keeps indefinitely, cost 1s. lb.; sterling indigestion mixture, never fails, 8 oz. cost 3d.; 2s. 6d. each, 3s. 6d. the pair. "FORMULÆ," c/o 92 High Street, Woodside Park, N.

Special offer to Agricultural Chemists.—For disposal, the formula of a well-tried and successful veterinary ointment; in constant use for upwards of 20 years; workable and a good profit-maker. Apply, "STAFFORD," 30 Raymond Street, Bury.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Spectacles and folders, 18 doz. frames, slightly damaged, will sell cheap. 124/12, Office of this Paper.

70s. half-plate stand camera, Thornton-Pickard shutter, R.R. lens, new; extra double slide, 2 quarter-plate carriers, focussing-cloth, carrying-case, &c., 60s. or nearest offer. GEORGE WISE, Launceston.

Photographic Formulæ; an absolutely perfect single solution developer, makes lovely negatives; no failures; keeps indefinitely; also unequaled toner and fixer; beautiful permanent rich tones, simple, efficacious; print showing tone, 2 stamps. Either formula, 3s.; both, 5s. "H." Colnetten, Southwick, Sussex.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Shop-rounds, 42 assorted; capital condition, £1. "CHEMIST," 131 Munster Road, Fulham.

Window-fittings, including standards, brackets, and 50 ft. of plate-glass shelving; no reasonable offer refused; on view in use. MATTHEWS, Chemists, Leyton.

Carboys, 2 swan-neck 4 gall., Maw's fig. 1450; carriage forward on receipt of £2 (half list-price); stands and iron rails thrown in. MATTHEWS, Chemists, Leyton.

Cheap to clear.—Several carboys (various sizes), upright glass show jars and vases, large specie-jar, small upright counter case, set brass weights, an emulsifier. H. TAYLOR, Bassettbury, High Wycombe.

Lobby or wall case, 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 in.; mahogany plate-glass sliding mirror back and 12 shelves; cost £16; no reasonable offer refused; on view in use. MATTHEWS, Chemists, Leyton.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

13 Dr. Grave's tooth-powder for 6s. 9d. 125/28, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 87.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offers.—Chemical balance and weights; Green's herbal and Biech's herbal. MITCHELL, Cullingworth.

29 13½d. Daisy powders, £1; plate-glass show stand, 3 shelves, similar Maw's fig. 2; accept 25s. CULLEN, Chemist, Norwich.

Scales and weights, counter (French), flat; also dispensing ditto; 40-gallon tank, airtight, price, good condition. 124/6, Office of this Paper.

1 cwt. freshly ground ginger, 17s. 6d.; 15 Mennen's Powder, 7s. 6d.; 3 doz. Fairbanks' soap, 2s. doz.; 2 spice jars, 10s.; exchange patents. 207 Alfreton Road, Nottingham.

1 doz. Graves' dentifrice, 5s.; Crown violet oatmeal soap, 6s. doz. boxes; £8 8s. Cheetham's medical battery, perfect and unsoiled, £4 4s.; £5 2s. 6d., 3a F.P.K. bellows, faded in window, otherwise perfect. 57s. 6d. "CHEMIST," 8 Seymour Terrace, Woodside Park, N.

WANTED.

Petroleum tank, 40 gals. or so. WILLIS, Bar Street, Beverley.

Manufacturers of platinum alloy. 123/82, Office of this Paper.

Fixtures, hottles, utensils; must be cheap. Detailed list to 28 Stamford Street.

"Dyspepsy Tea," a proprietary in 1s. packets. DICKINSON, Chemist, Chester.

Best honey, lb. jars, price carr. paid per gross (Cumb). 124/35, Office of this Paper.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. DENT, 3 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

Minor books, chemist's books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Set of earthenware shop-jars, also dispensing screen or counter. 121/31, Office of this Paper.

Fixtures, fittings, &c.; also syphons, engraved or plain. BALCHIN, 109 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

Bent plate-glass counter case, 6 or 8 ft., mahogany, good condition. Particulars to 122/27, Office of this Paper.

Dental chair, vulcanizer, flasks, forceps, lathe, dental show-cases, &c. Address, "DENS" (125/103), Office of this Paper.

4-ft. counter-case, bent or flat scales, dispensing scales, suppository-moulds, pill-machine, &c. 127/22, Office of this Paper.

Camera-stand, half-plate, with 3 or more double dark slides. Particulars of maker, lens, age, and price to P. B. E., Brewery, Bandon, Cork. Good negatives (up to half-plate), suitable for lantern-slides, of platinum, selenium, and pyro, &c. Particulars to PERKINSON, Photographic Chemist, Brockland, Cheshire.

